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LABOR VOTES FOR NATIONALIZATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

London Congress Holds Important Meeting—Housing of Miners and Abolition of Wage System Among the Subjects Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its London correspondent.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—That labor means business, nobody present at the mass meeting in Central Hall, Westminster, yesterday could doubt. The hall was packed with the kind of audience that one has come to associate particularly with trade unionist meetings, an audience very earnest and intelligent. Many of those present were delegates to the special congress and there was a fair sprinkling of women though on the whole both the audience and the platform were masculine.

J. H. Thomas, president of the Trade Union Congress, presided and the other speakers were Robert Smillie, Frank Hodges, and Sir Leo Chiozza Money, members of the Royal Commission on Coal Mines, W. Brice of the Miners Federation, Arthur Henderson, and George Goodenough, of the Cooperative Union. The speeches were serious and sometimes stern. There was very little rhetoric and hardly one minute of laughter during the entire 2½ hours of the meeting. There was no flaunting of red flags, no hoarse, passionate, vociferous shouting or general letting off steam.

For that very reason it would be a mistake not to regard the purpose of the meeting as of vital importance, and its decision real and resolute. Every speaker insisted, not only that nothing short of nationalization would meet the demands of the miners, but this demand was claimed to be based on the necessity of the interests of the community as a whole. Mr. Thomas said the gathering was a preliminary meeting in a great campaign to nationalize the mines. The mines and railways were the most important industries in the United Kingdom and the workers of both were solid for nationalization.

Labor Prepared to Govern

The Prime Minister at Manchester had thrown down the challenge to labor, he said, declaring in effect that the only alternative government to the present coalition would be a Labor Government. Labor was ready and willing to take up that challenge.

A resolution was then read, which was carried unanimously at the close of the meeting, and which called upon the government to introduce legislation for national ownership of the coal mines and minerals in accordance with the recommendation of the majority report by the coal industry commission.

Arthur Henderson's speech was chiefly a bitter denunciation of the Prime Minister, whom he characterized as the defender of the misrepresentation and abuse with which the press opposed labor. He declared that a Labor Government could be formed to meet the approval of all who believed national unity to be an essential to victory, and victory of ideals to be vital to unity, and he claimed that the Labor Party alone knew what it wanted, namely, national ownership and the democratic management of industry, beginning with mines.

Miners Stand for Nation's Interests

Robert Smillie had a great ovation and spoke without any bitterness. He made much of the government's refusal to carry out the proposals of its own royal commission, and he declared that the miners were now prepared to fight for nationalization. He painted a vivid picture of the conditions of the work and the life of the miners and their families. Many families, he said, had to be content with a single room. He held it was not just or fair to the nation itself that these things, and the evil results flowing therefrom, should be, and indeed if it were against the nation's interests the miners would not demand nationalization.

Frank Hodges, whose speech closed the meeting, said for the first time in its history, labor was concentrating all its energies in one effort and was destined to meet with success. He maintained that labor desired to raise its status and that it would never be content until it had abolished the wage system. They wished to bring this about constitutionally and if necessary would create a constitution of their own.

Work for Unemployed

Resolution Passed by Labor Congress Urges Importance of Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—J. R. Clynes, who moved the resolution at the Trade Union Congress today, condemning the government's withdrawal of the unemployment dole without making provision for unemployed persons, said that the parliamentary Labor Party had decided to demand a special day for the discussion of unemployment in Parliament. Mr. Clynes declared that there was no more urgent question than that of finding work for the unemployed. They wanted to make this cause a national one.

He urged the change over of the machinery at Woolwich from a war to a peace production basis. This should

be done as far as possible throughout the country. The resolution was unanimously carried.

Considerable discussion took place on the resolution moved by Harry Gosling, of the Transport Workers Union, recommending the adoption of the sub-committee's interim report on the creation of a general Labor council. J. Bromley, of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, moved that it be referred back on the ground that although the idea was good, there was a danger that the new body might step in to close a strike. He advocated the formation of a fighting central council and not a council that would "pour oil on the troubled waters."

Frank Hodges of the Miners Union supported Mr. Bromley on the ground that the miners had not had sufficient time to study the scheme. There was no evidence, he said, that the scheme was desirable.

Mr. Bevin, of the Dockers Union, appealed to the congress not to delay the scheme, which he said, would have to come before Congress again. He appealed for solidarity and for a chance for progressive ideas.

Mr. Gosling pointed out that reference back would hold up the whole scheme. On a card vote the amendment to refer back was defeated.

Sympathy with the Bolsheviks was shown in a discussion on the Russian situation, and a resolution was carried demanding the withdrawal of troops and an independent and impartial inquiry into the conditions in Russia and instructing the parliamentary committee to appoint a delegation to visit Russia and demand passports from the government for the purpose and that a further report on Russia be considered at the next special trade union congress.

Colonel Ward Hissed

The resolution which was moved by John Hill of the Bommersmakers Union was warmly supported by Robert Williams of the Transport Workers Union and by Tom Mann of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. A scene occurred when Col. John Ward of the Navvies Union rose to take part in the debate.

Colonel John Ward, who has recently returned from serving with the British troops in Russia was greeted with hisses and boos, and general disorder prevailed for some time. When Colonel Ward was eventually able to make himself heard he complained that the picture given of affairs in Russia by one speaker was incorrect. Mr. Lenine and Mr. Trotsky, he said, were mere agents of a foreign power sent to work up conspiracy and to destroy the basis of Russian liberty.

The fact that the Russian Government called itself soviet did not alter its autocracy and they had no right to sympathize with the sort of conditions they would not like brought to England. Until the soviet power was prepared to submit to a plebiscite of all Russia it could not claim that the Russian people had the right to decide their own future.

Question of Non-Interference in Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Although no statement has yet been issued regarding the interview which the parliamentary trade union committee had with Mr. Lloyd George on Monday evening, a Reuters message from Copenhagen today transmits a pronouncement by Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik representative there, regarding it. The Bolshevik envoy is quoted as remarking that, if carried out, the policy outlined by Mr. Lloyd George would constitute a good opening for smoothing the differences between the two countries, since the Soviet Government's only demand at the peace negotiations was non-interference in Russia's internal affairs, while Russia, on her part, would willingly guarantee abstention from any propaganda capable of construction as interference in British affairs.

ATTACK ON CUMMINS BILL IS RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Resuming his argument in the Senate against the Cummins railroad bill, designed to meet conditions when the railroads are returned to private control, R. M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, yesterday declared the measure was framed in the interests of the railroads and not the people.

"The provision in the bill to guarantee for four months after the roads are turned back a certain standard return of revenue is wholly unjustified," he said. "It would continue a wrongful arrangement entered into by this government when the roads were taken over; it would perpetuate for four months burdens on the American people which are intolerable and unjustifiable."

Congress represented the roads, the Senator added, when it provided "the enormous returns" to be made to the roads for use of their property. Only six senators were on the floor after Senator La Follette got well under way with his speech.

NEW CABINET IN RUMANIA FORMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BUCHAREST, Rumania (Wednesday)—Alexander Vaida Voevod holds the office of Premier and Foreign Minister in the Ministry he has formed. Professor Cantacuzene, one of the ministers without portfolio, will be the delegate to the Peace Conference.

REPUBLICANS WILL MEET IN CHICAGO

National Committee Conference Speakers Outline Policy of Attack in Campaign to Unseat Present Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Republican National Committee of the United States yesterday, in executive session, decided to hold the National presidential convention in Chicago on June 8, next. The last four Republican conventions have been held in that city, and although St. Louis made a strong bid for it this year, there really was no probability that any city other than Chicago would be selected.

The formal speeches and the more important small conferences yesterday emphasized the point that the moment is propitious for driving home to the people the shortcomings of the present Administration and for starting a forward movement for aggressive Americanism, for the rescuing of the Nation from the slough into which it is alleged to have sunk through Democratic incompetence. As Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania said, "There will have to be a terrible mopping up." The Republicans are going to wield the mop, and they give every evidence of enjoying the prospect.

Will H. Hays, who as chairman of the committee is chief "mopper," beamed at the audience which filled the Red Room at the New Willard yesterday morning.

"The warm-hearted real way in which the Republican citizenship is interested in the Republican Party augurs well for its success," he said.

Harry S. New, Frank H. Hitchcock and Victor Rosenwater, former chairmen, sitting below, beamed, and Senators Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota and Reed Smoot of Utah, committee members, applauded from the front row.

Policies Outlined

There were three speakers at this open session. Gov. William C. Sproul of Pennsylvania, representing the manufacturing and commercial interests of the east; Gov. Samuel R. McKelvie of Nebraska, who spoke for the agricultural interests of the west; and Mrs. Medill McCormick, who appeared for the woman electorate, the most important new feature in the political program. The Republicans, it is claimed, have done the most to bring about woman suffrage in its final struggle, and it is the intention of the campaign managers to take advantage of this in winning thousands of votes.

Governor Sproul weighed the Democratic performances and found them utterly wanting. On the other hand, he said, the Republican Party approaches the campaign with devotion and confidence. No political party has ever witnessed a more thorough vindication of the policies for which it has stood. He gave the party credit for unselfish obliteration of party lines in a time of national crisis; for the great industrial organization of the country, for the navy and other organizations which had not been dissipated during years of Democratic neglect. Governor Sproul recognized that something more than criticism is necessary to win elections.

Administration Assailed

"Everybody," he said, "is criticizing and lamenting the administrative weakness. What we must present is a new constructive vision, a plan which will lift the nation out of a slough of inefficiency in which it is floundering and put it back upon the high road to progress. We must prepare not only to clean up the governmental mess in which we find ourselves, but we must lay our plans for restoring our nation to the position of respect which it once held in the minds of the other peoples."

"We must lay our plans to meet the menace to our peace and well being on our southwestern boundary, not by high-sounding phrases and impetuous and unprepared military moves, but by a sane and definite policy which will represent the real feeling of the American people in dealing with the arrogant and ignorant enemies of this country who are now in control of the affairs of the unfortunate Mexican Nation."

Mrs. McCormick Speaks

Mrs. Medill McCormick, daughter of Mark Hanna and wife of the junior Senator from Illinois, said in part:

"Today 18 of the 22 states which have ratified the suffrage amendment are Republican, and I confidently predict that the remaining 11 Republican states will ratify it in time for the women to participate in the coming presidential election."

"The general enfranchisement recognizes the addition of hundreds of thousands of women to the industrial life of the country. The war vastly accelerated a tendency already increased in numbers and variety of employment, and women were multiplied in civic and public service. This change calls for the frank acknowledgment that women are to be summoned to places of responsibility in party affairs."

Declaring that the present Democratic Administration had done nothing for the farmer, Governor McKelvie declared:

"The farmer is both capitalist and laborer. What he wants is cooperation from other interests and an opportunity to join with them in solving the

great national problems. He loathes paternalism and is at least of a Socialist. With all those facts indelibly impressed upon his mind, the farmer is more than ever a Republican, for this is a party that thinks and operates along the lines that he prefers to work."

Committees Chosen

Among the committees named yesterday the most important was the one to consider platform and policies, with the following personnel:

H. O. Bursum, New Mexico; W. Murray Crane, Massachusetts; William H. Crocker, California; V. L. Highland, West Virginia; R. B. Howell, Nebraska; Senator Frank B. Kellogg, Minnesota; H. F. MacGregor, Texas; John M. Morehead, North Carolina; Herbert Parsons, New York; Senator Boies Penrose, Pennsylvania; Senator Reed Smoot, Utah; Col. Charles B. Warren, Michigan.

A council was also created, including four women, to deliberate on matters touching party welfare and make recommendations to the convention, with the following membership:

Walter F. Brown, Ohio; W. Murray Crane, Massachusetts; H. O. Bursum, New Mexico; William H. Crocker, California; Bustace Cullinane, California; Mrs. Mary Gibson, New York; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York; V. L. Highland, West Virginia; R. B. Howell, Nebraska; Senator Frank B. Kellogg, Minnesota; H. F. MacGregor, Texas; John M. Morehead, North Carolina; Herbert Parsons, New York; Senator Boies Penrose, Pennsylvania; George W. Perkins, New York; Raymond Robins, Illinois; former Senator Elihu Root, New York; Julius Rosenwald, Illinois; Henry L. Stimson, New York; Mrs. John G. South, Kentucky; Senator Reed Smoot, Utah; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Ohio; Col. Charles B. Warren, Michigan; William Allen White, Kansas.

Californians Urge Ratification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Forty leading California Republicans have signed a telegram, forwarded to Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, by the League to Enforce Peace, urging the immediate ratification of the Peace Treaty without reservation. The defeat of the Treaty, it says, "will be a betrayal of our allies and a victory for Germany. If the Treaty fails, the responsibility cannot be shifted or concealed. It will rest upon the majority of the Republican senators, and, through them, upon the party, and the issue, which should not be a party one, will be made so. We are confident a vast majority of the Republicans of this State are in favor of the Treaty, and that the position of the Republican senators will seriously damage the party."

CABINET LOYAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—This week appears to be the open season for rumors of breaks between President Wilson and members of his Cabinet and other advisers, the latest report involving Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, who, according to a New York City afternoon newspaper of Wednesday, had resigned because of a disagreement over the handling of the Mexican situation. Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, when asked about Mr. Lansing's reported resignation, telephoned to the State Department and talked with Mr. Lansing in the presence of newspaper men, the remarks at Mr. Tumulty's end of the line being jocular, at the expense of those reporters and correspondents who learn facts that are unknown to officials themselves. Another reported resignation was that of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, whose relations with President Wilson were never more cordial and harmonious.

So far as reliable information goes, the Cabinet is loyal to the President and he is loyal to the Cabinet.

Progress of Other Australian Aviator LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Captain Howell, who left the Hounsfield Flying Field on December 4 in an attempt to fly to Australia for the prize of £10,000 offered by the Commonwealth Government, arrived at Taranto, Italy, on Monday, according to advices received here today.

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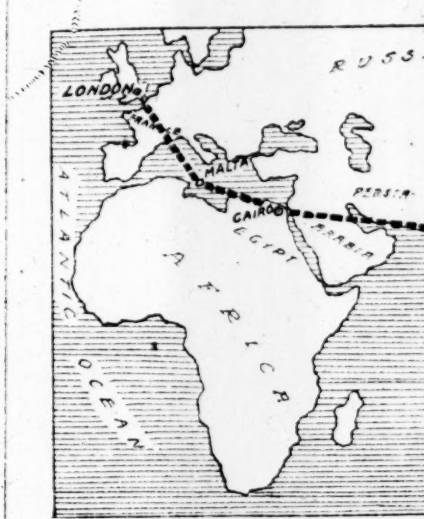
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AVIATOR FINISHES AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT

Captain Ross-Smith Reaches Port Darwin 28 Days From Date on Which He Left London—King Sends Congratulations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PORT DARWIN, Australia (Wednesday)—Captain Ross-Smith completed his journey from England to Australia by aeroplane when he landed here. He was declared winner of the £10,000 prize offered by the Australian Gov-



Captain Ross-Smith's flight from London to Port Darwin, Australia

Map shows main places at which winner of Australian Government's £10,000 prize stopped on first journey by air from Great Britain to Australia. Dotted lines indicate course traversed.

ernment for the first flight to be made within 30 days from the time of leaving London. He completed the flight in 28 days.

He left London on November 12 and passed Lieut. Etienne Poulet, the French aviator, who left Paris early in October on the same flight, in India.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The King and the Premier have sent congratulations to Captain Ross-Smith, who has just completed the first flight from Great Britain to Australia.

The flight of Captain Ross-Smith, of the Australian Flying Corps, marks another landmark in the history of long-distance aviation. The conditions laid down by the Australian Government included that the 11,500 miles, as the crow flies, from London to Australia, be covered within 30 days, a journey which Captain Ross-Smith fulfilled with two days to his credit, having left the Hounsfield Flying Field at 9 a. m. on November 12. The course of the flight lay across France, Italy, and Malta to Egypt, and Captain Ross-Smith reached Cairo just six days after leaving London. Five days later, on November 23, he reached Delhi, India, having flown across Persia and Baluchistan on the way. Thence he directed his course eastward to Rangoon, from which place he turned southward, arriving at Rangoon, on Sumatra Island, near Java on December 8. The last lap of the flight comprised a distance of between 500 and 1000 miles and was the most hazardous part of the journey, being over volcanic islands and uncharted seas. Port Darwin is near the town of Palmerston, the capital of the Northern Territory of South Australia, and is one of the northernmost points of Australia.

Progress of Other Australian Aviator

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Captain Howell, who left the Hounsfield Flying Field on December 4 in an attempt to fly to Australia for the prize of £10,000 offered by the Commonwealth Government, arrived at Taranto, Italy, on Monday, according to advices received here today.

COAL SITUATION IN NORD DEPARTMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Lille correspondent.

LILLE, France (Tuesday)—The textile industry of the Nord Department, which is the only industry of that section that has been reconstituted, is facing a stoppage owing to the lack of coal. Fifteen of the factories have already closed, but the Ministry of Industrial Reconstruction has promised that two train loads of coal will be sent daily from the Bruay region. Apprehending that difficulties may prevent the carrying out of this plan, however, the factory owners have demanded the building of a railway line directly from the mining to the textile centers.

LEADERS OF COAL MINERS VOTE TO END THE STRIKE

President Wilson's Proposal Is Accepted and Four Thousand Unions Are Instructed to Resume Work Immediately

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—With only one dissenting vote, the leaders of the United Mine Workers of America, after a session which lasted nearly all day yesterday, voted to accept President Wilson's proposal for ending the strike of union bituminous coal miners.

John L. Lewis, acting president, issued a statement saying that instructions to resume work would be telegraphed immediately to all the 4000 unions. After normal mining production is resumed, the international convention of the union will be reconvened in Indianapolis, when a supplemental explanation will be given the delegates which will enable them to see the justification for the action taken by the leaders, Mr. Lewis said. Stating that he believed the public would recognize the importance of the sacrifices the miners have made, Mr. Lewis said: "The miners everywhere will await with such patience as is possible the award of the President's commission."

A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, in a statement said: "The coal strike is settled as the government wanted it settled." He added that mining would be fully resumed at once. "The danger of distress and suffering during the winter is passed, the authority of the government has been recognized and upheld, the supremacy of the law has been established and a precedent of incalculable value has been set for the peaceful, orderly and lawful adjustment of industrial disputes."

The telegram sent to the local unions was as follows: "Conference of all district representatives, United Mine Workers of America, decided today to accept proposition submitted by President Wilson providing for immediate increase of 14 per cent on mining prices, day work and dead work, and appointment of commission to decide upon our demands for further increase in wages and settlement of other questions in dispute. In view of this decision, all United Mine Workers are instructed and directed to resume work immediately. Circular containing full explanation and further instructions follows."

Government officials attached to the Federal Court here, while making no statement as to the government's policy in regard to the contempt proceedings against the miners, and the grand jury investigation of the coal industry, have indicated that the court action will proceed. In the contempt cases, however, it is understood that the action of the leaders in bringing about a resumption of mining will be taken into consideration.

Powers of New Committee

Full Authority Given It—Fuel Administration Superseded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is highly important, said Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, in announcing yesterday that the end of the bituminous coal strike, for the public to realize that a serious scarcity of coal is likely to continue for some time. There is a tremendous shortage which must be made up and caution ought to continue to be the rule in the consumption of coal. Just as soon as practicable the restrictions on the use of light, heat and coal will be rescinded or modified, he said.

Mr. Hines estimated consumption of coal during November at 40,000,000 tons, against production of 15,500,000 tons. The deficit was made up by drawing 11,200,000 tons from stocks held by consumers, and 10,000,000 tons were distributed by the Railroad Administration from its storage bins or from cars seized in transit. During December the reserve stock of the railroads had been depleted further and to aid the public only a 10 days' supply for the railroads was being maintained.

Normal Production Soon Hoped For

Owing to the necessity of shipping coal from eastern fields to central and western states, the coal cars are widely scattered, but plans have been matured for utilizing all open top cars at the mines as rapidly as they resume operations, with the expectation that normal production will be attained shortly. The executive committee of the coal operators last night said the operators would bend their energies toward effecting maximum production at once.

Much interest was manifested in official circles last night in the promise by the government to the miners to set up an investigating committee with plenary powers to determine what constituted fair wages, profits and working conditions. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, was mentioned as the likely choice by the President for the member representing the public, the other two members to represent the miners and operators respectively.

For several days it has been known that Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, was not consulted by the President or the Attorney-General about the terms of set-

ment proposed last Saturday to two officials of the United Mine Workers of America, and ratified yesterday by the scale committee of the union at Indianapolis, Indiana.

President's Plan Differed

It was pointed out here yesterday that the President's plan for a commission differed materially from the plan advocated by Dr. Garfield. When he recommended an increase in wages of 14 per cent, Dr. Garfield also recommended a consultative committee with purely advisory powers to investigate the bituminous coal industry. The President, however, will set up a committee which virtually will supersede the Fuel Administration and on which the public will have a minority representation, namely, one member out of three. Dr. Garfield is known to regard the public interest as deserving a larger representation and to feel that such a commission should not have final authority.

It is not asserted that President Wilson knowingly ignored Dr. Garfield, but it seems that those who arranged the final meeting with the miners' officials last Saturday did not invite Dr. Garfield to attend it. The miners' representatives were said to feel that Dr. Garfield was not just in his wage estimates and the failure to include him in the conference was attributed to their sentiments.

Last February Dr. Garfield offered his resignation to the President, but it was not accepted and he returned to Washington during the strike crisis to assist the government in restoring the functions of the Fuel Administration and in reaching a settlement of the strike. In view of the authority proposed to be given to the investigating commission and the ending of the strike, he may be expected to return soon to his private duties. He receives no compensation for his services as Fuel Administrator.

New York Regulations

Officials in Accord in Seeking to Conserve Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Every effort is to be made to reduce hardships caused here by curtailment of the coal supply and consequent regulations reducing light and heat, according to a statement by Lewis Nixon, public service commissioner. The commissioner and A. D. Hardin, regional director of railroads, said that they were working in accord to carry out orders from Washington.

Shops are permitted six hours of lighting to follow as many daylight hours as they wish to use. Tug and transportation offices controlling coal handling are permitted to use light, but are expected to reduce its use to a minimum.

The commissioner proposes that after-hours elevator service be inaugurated at 4:30 o'clock, as the rules require all possible curtailment of elevator service. Banks and consular offices are also allowed light, but all are asked to curtail its use.

These rules refer to the use of bituminous coal and coke. Offices or industries having their own heat and lighting plants using anthracite are not affected. Nor are those having reserve bituminous stocks, but they are reminded that if they use those stocks too prodigally and are obliged to apply to the regional director for more, they come under power restriction.

It is proposed that department stores limit their use of artificial light to the hours between 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

It is thought that there will be no immediate curtailment of industrial power for some time, as the Central Coal Committee at Washington has notified J. W. Lieb of the National Committee of Gas and Electricity that public utilities may continue to furnish power to manufacturers as usual without any restrictions if power is generated from bituminous coal stocks actually on hand. Power restrictions not operative until the public utility is furnished coal by or through the Fuel Administration.

Coal Must Still Be Conserved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Coal conservation measures will be necessary for a month or two, even if the miners return to work at once, according to Percy R. Todd, district director for the Railroad Administration. State fuel administrators in New England are expected to come here today to confer with James J. Storrow, the Massachusetts fuel administrator.

Mr. Storrow, in an announcement yesterday, said that not a pound of bituminous coal had come to New England for 20 days. Reduced service on New England railroads is already in effect, and restrictions have been placed upon stores and offices here, as to the number of hours they may remain open and the amount of coal they may use.

Copper Company Employees Strike
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Four hundred employees of the Taunton-New Bedford Copper Company struck yesterday, demanding an increase of 12½ per cent in wages. Police were put on guard at the foundry for the protection of the few employees who remained at work, but the strikers have been orderly in their picketing at the plant.

Steel Strike Data Being Prepared
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Clerks in the headquarters of the National Steel Strike Committee are preparing data on the status of the strike to be placed before the committee meeting in Washington next Saturday. This information will have to do with the operation of mills where the strike is still on and with the number of men now out.

LABOR CONFERENCE SEEN IN PROSPECT

Meeting in Washington Probably Will Be Marked by Less Tension Than if the Coal Strike Had Not Been Settled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Now that the coal strike is ended, the Labor conference which will begin in Washington next Saturday is expected to be marked by less tension than otherwise might have been evident although the steel strike continues.

The call for the conference was issued by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor on October 29 to 112 national and international Labor unions, and the railroad brotherhoods and farmers' organizations were invited to send delegates.

There are no indications now that the farmers will be represented, any considerable extent. The National Grange declined the invitation and the National Board of Farm Organizations will not send delegates. It is possible that officers in some farmers organizations will attend in an unofficial capacity, and one or two smaller organizations of farmers may be represented officially. The more conservative farmers are said to feel sympathetic toward many of the policies of organized Labor, but any sort of political alliance between organized agriculture and organized Labor is said to have little support among the farmers. No definite statement was made in the call for the conference that a political alliance was favored, but it was said that both groups had a common interest in defeating certain legislation before Congress. Nevertheless the conference was called while Labor was resentful of the failure of the first national industrial conference to approve its concept of collective bargaining, and a political complexion was given to the call.

It was not clear yesterday whether the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota would be represented. The American Federation of Labor hitherto has not made overtures to this organization of farmers, which is classed as "advanced," if not radical. A representative of the Non-Partisan League is in Washington and has been making inquiries as to the status of the organization with reference to the conference. The executive council of the federation will meet today to formulate a program for the conference.

SUPPOSED SINN FEIN OUTRAGES CONTINUE
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—Raids by supposed Sinn Feiners are of almost daily occurrence and outrages of various kinds continue. Among the latter has been an attempt made to derail the early morning mail train from Limerick to Ennis, some five miles from the latter place, coping stones from the bridge having been placed on the rails. No passengers were in the train and no one was injured.

The Kilkenny police barracks were attacked by armed men, shots being fired into the building and the police returning fire. This is in the same district in which an attack was made on a shooting party recently.

At the Munster assizes when counsel said that a man accused of posting threatening notices had received a character from his parish priest, the Lord Chief Justice, himself a Roman Catholic, asked why the parish priests did not take more care of their flock, "before they got into trouble."

GRANT PROMISED FOR NEW BELGIAN CANAL
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Tuesday)—An Anglo-Belgian agreement is to be concluded by which Belgium will receive 1,250,000 francs as a grant toward an Antwerp-Rhine canal.

Commission to Meet Monthly
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Antwerp correspondent
ANTWERP, Belgium (Tuesday)—The Franco-Belgian Economic Commission, consisting of six French and six Belgian members, is to meet monthly to discuss the questions associated with navigation between Antwerp and Strasbourg.

ARRESTED BELGIANS' RELEASE DEMANDED
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Antwerp correspondent
ANTWERP, Belgium (Tuesday)—A delegation from the Antwerp Trade Federation today demanded of Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian Minister of Justice, that he order an immediate release of Mr. Jamar and Mr. Longueville, two of the contributors to the Belgian defeatist paper, "Socialisme Belge" who were recently arrested. The Minister replied that justice was following its course upon which a general 24-hour strike was decided upon by the dockers and metallurgists as a protest.

ITALIAN TRADE WITH BOLSHEVIKI URGED
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The debate on the speech from the throne opened in the Italian Chamber yesterday. The Socialist deputy, Mr. Benini, violently attacked the bourgeoisie, but he declared the Socialist party did not at present desire the convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

The Socialist group has introduced motions requesting the government to recognize the Russian Soviet Government and to reestablish free communication and trade with Russia, while a further motion demands the abolition of the political oath.

BETTER MAP NEEDED
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Need of an adequate map of the United States, for military purposes as well as a means of promoting development, is emphasized in the annual report of the director of the geological survey. Nearly 60 per cent of the country is said to be unmapped.

BRITISH UPPER HOUSE AMENDS ALIENS BILL
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The House of Lords yesterday drastically amended the Aliens Bill, the effect being that aliens would stay in the United Kingdom, unless an ad-

visory board were shown satisfactory reasons why they ought to go instead of the aliens, as the bill had it, having to go willingly unless they belonged to certain specified categories.

Strong speeches were made for and against the bill but the House was mainly concerned in remedying certain anomalies and probable injustices due to the loose language of the bill.

At question time in the House of Commons today, Mr. Bonar Law said that according to such information as the government had indicated, the Krupp works were being converted for the manufacture of useful articles. The Allies were making sure that the German armament works were no longer devoting themselves to manufacturing war matériel.

Editor of Egyptian Gazette Arrested
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The editor of the Egyptian Gazette has been arrested, with a view to being deported to Egypt, the Home Secretary stated in the House of Commons today. He had been stirring up trouble amongst the Egyptians and circulating false and libelous statements regarding the British troops, and was no longer entitled to British hospitality.

BRITISH PREMIER'S VIEWS QUOTED
J. H. Thomas, at London Trade Union Congress, Reports Interview With Mr. Lloyd George

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—At the trade union congress today, the chairman, J. H. Thomas, gave a report of the interview which the Premier had with a deputation of the labor unions on unemployment, conscription, and the British policy in Russia. The Premier, Mr. Thomas said, informed the deputation that the government intended to introduce a bill before the end of the year for a comprehensive national scheme of unemployment insurance. Labor had not asked the government to continue the unemployment dole, he said, believing the method to be demoralizing; its demand was for the state to find employment for all who are willing to work.

Replying, the Premier admitted, said Mr. Thomas, the duty of the State was to find work or to provide some means of subsistence for the unemployed, and stigmatized as barbarous the state of society which failed in this respect. While the bulk of the unemployed, the Premier said, were discharged soldiers, who were unaffected by the discontinuance of the dole, the iron molders' strike was having a demoralizing effect on industry.

Result of Molders' Strike
He submitted, therefore, that the Labor movement should find some means for settling the dispute. While refusing to exonerate the government wholly from blame in the matter, Mr. Thomas stated that the parliamentary committee was prepared to try and bring the parties together and hoped before the conference dispersed to be able to report progress. The molders' strike, the Prime Minister also told the deputation, was hampering the work at Woolwich, and locomotive construction was being hindered by the trade-union action.

Regarding the latter point Mr. Thomas said the fact was that 100 unemployed boiler makers in London were ready to go to Woolwich if they could get a job.

Premier's Views on Russia
Regarding Russia, Mr. Thomas said that the Premier stated that the policy outlined by him in Parliament was the government's policy and asked the deputation that when the £15,000,000, voted as credit, was expended no support of any kind would be given for Russian interference.

Regarding conscription, Mr. Thomas said, Labor demanded an immediate repeal of the act. The Premier, however, pointed out that the Peace Treaty still awaited ratification and to abolish the act while there was a possibility of evasions by Germany would be greatly folly. The last conscript, the Premier pointed out, would be out of the army before the expiration of the act. In fact he hoped before January next. He attributed some of the delay in getting the conscripts out of the army to the recent railway strike.

Asked whether the deputation raised the point of the Russian blockade and the resumption of diplomatic relations, Mr. Thomas replied that the matter was raised only in a general way.

MEXICANS CHANGE ALLEGIANCE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California—More applications by Mexicans for citizenship are being made now than at any former period. The collector of internal revenue, John P. Carter, says that this is because of the situation between Mexico and the United States, the Mexicans here not desiring to be held as alien enemies or deported in case of a breaking off of diplomatic relations.

DROP LETTER RATE
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A subcommittee of the Senate Post Offices and Post Roads Committee has approved a bill introduced by Nathaniel B. Dial (D.), Senator from South Carolina, providing for a drop letter rate of 1 cent an ounce. The Post Office Department indorsed the measure.

GREEKS TAKE HOME LARGE SUM
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Nearly 12,000 Greeks returned home from the United States from June to September. They took with them a large amount of money in the form of drafts and bank notes. Since January 1, postal money orders amounting to \$25,000,000 at normal exchange rates, have been remitted to Greece from the United States.

NEW YORK CALL BARRED
NEW YORK, New York—The New York Call, Socialist newspaper, again has been barred from the mails, it announces to its readers. The Call printed a letter from the postmaster, Thomas C. Patten, stating it is not a "newspaper or other periodical publication within the meaning of the law governing mailable matter of the second class."

TRAINS DELAY LETTERS
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Missed train connections delayed 85,000,000 letters during the month of March alone, Otto Praeger, Assistant Postmaster-General, said yesterday before the House Postoffice Committee. "The railroads missed more connections during and since the war than ever before," he declared.

LOYALTY PLEDGE OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

Declaration Read by Deputy at Opening of French Chamber Urges Unfailing Affection for France—Tribute to Premier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Chamber of Deputies reopened amidst enthusiasm, the chief features of the meeting being the speeches of Jules Siegfried, dean of the Chamber, who is an Alsatian, and of Mr. Clemenceau, as well as the declaration of the deputies from Alsace-Lorraine, all of whom were welcomed with loud applause. Mr. Siegfried spoke first in warm terms of Mr. Clemenceau's long and patriotic career. He continued: "France has just given decisive proof of the excellence of her republican institutions. National deliberation will be carried out in order and with a dignity befitting a great nation conscious of its force and wisdom."

Dr. Francois, deputy from the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, who read the declaration in behalf of the Alsatian deputies, stated that the popular vote sanctioned the first public manifestation of sentiments to Alsace-Lorraine, which had been too long regarded as a province of France. He insisted upon the fact that the deputies from Alsace-Lorraine wished "solemnly to record that no protest has ever been raised in our two provinces against the Versailles Treaty, which gives us back our French nationality."

"On the contrary," he continued, "the candidates of every list presented, even of those who were defeated, proclaimed in their programs, manifestos and speeches their unfailing affection for their country, France. In virtue of the right, now universally recognized, of peoples to dispose freely of themselves, Germany can no longer under any pretext claim the territory she held by virtue solely of the right of conquest."

Dr. Francois ended by giving the assurance that Alsace-Lorraine will resume their place along the Rhine frontier and would not fall in their mission as advanced sentinels of French thought. Mr. Clemenceau then exhorted the deputies to work at their peace-time tasks. "Return to your daily tools in force," he said; "the silent wills of our soldiers and citizens call you to the task which must make their victory profitable. There must be no letting up, no vain quarrels. France must be remade; let us hasten."

The Chamber manifested considerable hostility whilst Albert Thomas read the welcome of the Socialist group to the Alsatian deputies, declaring: "By virtue of the popular will, the supreme law of democracy, the Socialist Party of Alsace-Lorraine enters resolutely and without restriction into the French unity."

EDUCATORS FOR TREATY
SOUTH HADLEY, Massachusetts—Ratification by the United States Senate, as soon as possible, of the Treaty of Peace "with such interpretative reservations as may be proper and necessary" is urged upon the members of the Senate in a petition from the faculty of Mt. Holyoke College. Of 63 members of the faculty who were present at the meeting which decided upon this action, 60 voted in favor of sending the petition.

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MR. CLEMENCEAU'S VISIT IS DELAYED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. Clemenceau will not arrive here until tomorrow, and he will probably stay two days. He will be the guest of the French Ambassador during his stay. With him will be Sir Eyre Crowe, chief of the British peace delegation, and it is certain that the questions to be discussed will be of first importance and, as already cabled, will not be exclusively or mainly confined to Germany's delay in ratifying peace.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FAR EAST TRADE

Charles Hodges Declares United States Should Take Advantage of What He Calls Greatest Potential Market in World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Opportunities for trade with the Far East were pointed out by Charles Hodges, of the Far Eastern Bureau, in a speech before the New York Board of Trade yesterday. Declaring that Asia was the greatest potential market in the world, Mr. Hodges said of China: "Here is an unrivaled opportunity in world trade to capitalize the good will of a market of 400,000,000 people, which in our generation will yield vast returns. Our European competitors and Japan fully appreciate the opportunities on the Pacific. Japan especially has been bending all her efforts to consolidate her economic leadership in the East. But in China, as well as elsewhere, the American business has the tremendous advantage of being the favored nation. Especially is this true of China, where we are regarded as the only disinterested power in the East and our economic aid, besides our diplomatic support, is being asked."

"It is of first importance that the United States acquire the Pacific viewpoint. This means we have to support the sound development of Pacific communications. We need American ships for American goods, for our commerce in carrying our trade is a differential against American business by no means even now appreciated. The future on the Pacific lies in the hands of American business."

TWO GERMANS AND AUSTRIAN PAROLED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Two Germans and an Austrian have been given their liberty after more than two years spent behind the barbed inclosure of the war prison at Ft. Douglas. Adolph Schoch, a German, who was brought here for internment from the Philippines, was granted permanent parole. He has property in the islands and will return there. Anders Jensen, a German, and Antone Jagodic, an Austrian, were granted temporary parole upon their promise to return to their native countries at their own expense.

David Gershon, chief of special agents of the local department of justice, reports that 125 alien prisoners are now confined in the barracks at the local post. He says that only a few more prisoners will be released until the Peace Treaty is ratified and the war is officially declared at an end. Most of those still in prison will be deported then, according to Mr. Gershon.

LETTER OPPOSED WAR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
KANSAS CITY, Kansas—A letter, written in 1917, introduced in the trial of 32 I. W. W. here in the United States Court on a charge of violating the Espionage Act, urged the I. W. W. to oppose war at all costs. This letter was identified by Miss Hila L. Zery of Chicago, former secretary to William D. Haywood, I. W. W. leader, as one written to him by F. H. Little, at that time a member of the I. W. W. executive board.

OIL TAX ORDERED PAID
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
FARGO, North Dakota—Judge C. F. Amidon of the Federal Court, in a decision announced on Wednesday, denied the application of the Standard Oil Company for a temporary injunction restraining the state Treasurer from collecting oil and gasoline taxes provided by the state law, amounting to about \$300,000. Counsel for the company has asked for a temporary injunction pending appeal in the United States Supreme Court.

COLORADO SUFFRAGE ACTION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DENVER, Colorado—Resolutions for ratification of the federal suffrage amendment have been introduced and given second reading in both houses of the Colorado Legislature. Final reading and passage of one of the resolutions is expected today. Both resolutions were introduced by women members. The first resolution passed by one house will be chosen as the one for adoption by the other.

RUTGERS COLLEGE FUND
NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey—Rutgers College will receive \$100,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation if it is able to raise the \$1,000,000 endowment fund in the campaign now in progress. W. H. S. Demarest, its president, announced yesterday. August Heckscher of New York has promised to contribute \$200,000 if the remainder of the fund is raised before January 1.

SENATE TURNS TO THE FRENCH TREATY

Peace Treaty Expected to Be Held in Abeyance for Some Time—Proposed Declaration of Future United States Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the existing impasse over the Treaty of Peace, which is expected to lie for some time to come in the United States Senate, the Republican leaders favor early action on the proposed French treaty whereby the United States and Great Britain would come to the aid of France in case of an unprovoked attack on that country from her eastern frontiers.

The Foreign Relations Committee met yesterday to take up the Treaty, but, as several members of the committee were away from Washington, action was postponed.

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, visited the committee yesterday, but his appearance at the Capitol was believed to be in connection with the appropriation for the regulation of passports and not in connection with the proposed French alliance or the Treaty of Peace.

Since the rejection of the Treaty by the Senate, it has become more and more apparent every day that the issue as to the alliance was confused because of the opposition to the League of Nations. Many of the opponents of the league, however, are strongly in favor of the Treaty with France, and there is every indication that it will be ratified, though league opponents will insist that the clause in the Treaty making it contingent on the sanction of the League Council will be eliminated.

Future Policy of United States

In view of the obstructionist tactics recently manifested by the German Government, Senate leaders feel that the time is ripe for a declaration of the future policy of the United States. Should a compromise on the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations Covenant fail and the Versailles document be permitted to lie indefinitely in the Senate, it is expected that a move will be made to revive the resolution offered several months ago by Philander Chase Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania. Mr. Knox proposed that the United States should go on record with a pronouncement to the effect that if at any time the world was threatened with a cataclysm such as broke loose in 1914, the United States would feel bound to defend civilization against aggressors.

Such a resolution, it is regarded, would not constitute an alliance, but merely a manifesto of future policy and intention and would not arouse the hostility of the opponents of "entangling alliances."

The adoption of such a declaration it is now contended, would go far to strengthen the prestige of the United States in the arena of world politics and restore the confidence in this country, which, it is said, was somewhat shattered by the rejection of the Treaty of Peace. Only a small minority of the Senate take "isolation" as their watchword, and it is now fully understood here that the rock on which the Treaty and League of Nations foundered was not the "penchant for isolation," but rather the bitter and uncompromising feud between the White House and the Republican leaders in the Senate.

The State Department has not so far given an answer to the Senate

resolution requesting information as to what steps had been taken to ascertain the sentiment of the allied and associated powers in regard to the reservations proposed by the majority in the Senate.

From such comment as reaches Washington, together with the sentiment expressed by diplomats of the allied powers, the deduction would seem to be that the reservations would be accepted rather than lose United States participation in the European settlement and the League of Nations project.

President Wilson's Attitude

Rumors that President Wilson has no intention of reviving the Treaty were characterized as absolutely without foundation by friends of the Administration yesterday. These rumors, it was said, were based on the interview between the President and Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and minority leader, after which Mr. Hitchcock said that the Treaty would not be resubmitted for some time. So far no steps toward a compromise on the reservations have been taken and no action of any kind on the Treaty is expected until after the Christmas recess.

While the President declared his intention to let the responsibility lie for some time on the shoulders of his political opponents in the Senate, it is realized that the matter cannot be so simply disposed of, for the reason that the first move toward a reconsideration of the Treaty must come from Mr. Wilson. As the Treaty stands, no action is possible until it is withdrawn and resubmitted. This is within the constitutional functions of the President alone. As he must act before the Senate can ratify or reject, the responsibility, it is said, is very clearly a divided one.

ADMINISTRATION OF DANUBE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Wednesday)—In a pronouncement regarding the future of the Danube, Vice-Admiral E. C. T. Troubridge states that the river must belong to all nations like the open sea and not merely to the European states. The river will be administered by an international commission sitting in Paris with a secretariat in Budapest and a reorganized hydrographic service.

HARVARD GRADUATES ENROLLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Enrollment of 74 per cent of Harvard graduates in the Greater Boston district is said to have resulted from the three weeks' class canvass for the Harvard endowment fund. The classes of 1908 and 1909 have almost 100 per cent enrollments. Total subscriptions to the fund are now \$10,822,144.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

In accordance with the ruling of the U. S. Government for the conservation of coal and light, this store will be open but six hours a day, beginning Thursday and continuing until further notice.

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Yale inspection insures the quality you expect of Yale.

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The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd.

The Scotch Landlady

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The young men of Scotland, who must leave their Highland homes to complete their training in the larger cities, are fortunate in having little difficulty in finding lodgings in the homes of motherly landladies who take a friendly interest in the welfare of their lodgers.

Mrs. MacWhirter, who took in lodgers in her flat in the Williamson tenement on Sidlaw Wynde at the north end of the town, was such a one. She took a real pride in her latest arrival, William Baxter, who was a young man of goodly parts from a small neighboring town. On being asked by the foreman molder, who lived in the flat above, what she thought of the young man, she said: "What, Maister Baxter? He's a gentleman, ye ken, he's name o' your commonality; na, na, he's the Lord Mayor o' Bibrnie's son."

However, after experiencing some of Baxter's sarcasm, her opinion was not so favorable. It seems that one morning, while she lingered after setting the breakfast on the table, the good lady stood looking out of the window while Baxter took his breakfast. "Aye," said Mrs. MacWhirter, "I'm thinkin' it looks like rain, Maister Baxter." "Aye," said he, looking suspiciously at the pane liquid in his plate, "but it smells like parritch."

In relating the incident that evening to her friend the foreman molder, Sandie Thompson by name, she said: "Aye, Maister Tamson, he puts on his airs to me, but I wud have him understand that my fook are hale gentry as well as his; we always have two plates tae our dinner, and as for Coleman's mustard, when one tin's done we just get another one in."

Great was Mrs. MacWhirter's concern to see that her Maister Baxter was out in good time to reach the engine works by 6 o'clock every morning, and after Baxter had failed repeatedly she said, "Aye, aye, sirs, I'm thinkin' ye'll need to get a chapper, for that alarm clock o' yours will no can wak' ye though it rang till doom's day. I'm tellin' you if ye dinna, ye'll find the lad in the shop will be callin' for you one fine mornin' wi' the barrow, for sleepin' in our often, and they'll sort ye, I can tell you."

The chapter she referred to is a wee boy who goes around the neighborhood in the early morning, and with a light wooden club plays a tattoo on the doors of his patrons at the desired time. The usual charge for this service before the war was only tuppence a week, for each man. That, however, was a good investment even for a Scotsman, for it saved one's wages from being docked for being late at the works; as one second after 6 a. m. meant the loss of one-quarter hour, and one second after the quarter meant the loss of half an hour's pay, while the unfortunate workman who arrived one second after the half hour found the great gates closed against him till after breakfast.

During the holidays, which last for a whole week in Scotland, Mrs. MacWhirter had summoned up enough courage to make her first venture in a railway train, going as far as Glasgow, to visit "molest sister." On her return she was naturally desirous to relate her experiences to Mrs. Thompson. "Eh, Mrs. Tamson, I jist had a terrible fine time in Glasca, but when I gaed to the ticket winder here, and said, 'I want a ticket,' that inequitable loon o' Belle Scrimgeour's was there aint the bars—eh, I never could bide Belle. Weel, this fella says to me, 'What are you gaen' and I jist said to myself, 'What's his business?' so I said, 'I'm gaen to Edinboro,' and of course I wisna gaen there. And when I wis gaen to Glasca, then when I wis gaen to the train, I jist sat doon in the first carriage I saw, and syne along cam' a porter, Maister Whittier, ye mind, and said, 'Are you first class, mem?' 'I am that,' says I, 'thank ye kindly for speerin' and wi' that the ladies and gentlemen in the carriage started lachin', and what do ye think, Mrs. Tamson? It was because I wis in a first-class carriage, I wis black affronted."

On Baxter's return after the holidays, he quite recovered his place in the good graces of his landlady, for along with a parcel of warm winter socks his mother had knitted for him he brought a Paisley shawl, a present from Mrs. Baxter to Mrs. MacWhirter. Mrs. MacWhirter expressed herself as "terrible pleased" with it, and on Saturday evening, to make the reconciliation quite complete, she said, "Aye, Maister Baxter, I'm thinkin' you've got a guid mither. I'm a proud rumin this day, to hae a shawl frae the Lady Mayoreess, and the mornin' bein' Sabbath, I'll licht yer bedroon fire, and let ye hae a lang lie and an egg for yer breakfast."

On Sunday morning Baxter was catechized as to his intentions for the day. "Ye'll be gaen to the kirk the day, Maister Baxter, I'm thinkin'?" No, Maister Baxter thought he would take a quiet day strolling in the country. "What, would ye forget yer mither's teachin' and a' ye learned by yer knee? Eh, think shame o' yerse!" Maister Baxter, think black, burnin' shame; what wud she say if she thoct her ain wee lamb was strayin' frae the path o' his forefathers? Na, na, Maister Baxter, ye'll jist come wi' me to hear my meenister, the Reverend Maister Macconchie, preach a rare sermon at

the Cald Watter Kirkie on Balmaloe Street."

As the young man had never heard of this church, he asked what the Cald Watter Kirkie was? No, that's terrible ignorant o' ye, a weel-educated man like Maister Baxter no kenna that. We ca' the kirk by that name because a' the members bein' teetotalers, we use watter instead o' wine at the communion."

So off they went to church, Mrs. MacWhirter in her best dolman, with her Sunday bonnet at a rakish angle, and her three-penny bit for the collection safely tucked in her glove, feeling very proud at being escorted by a real gentleman. Baxter, like other fortunate young men, looks back with



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"Aye, but it smells like parritch"

gratitude to these early days when he was constrained, by his mother's old landlady, to stray not from the path.

A NIGHT IN AN OLD DAIMYO RESTHOUSE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The procession came clattering noisily along the highroad, and drew up at the roadside gate of a large two-story building in Mito Province, where the dusty run from the city Gifu. The train was long and pretentious enough to attract unusual attention, for it consisted of four jinrikishas, each drawn by two men. There was the Dana-san, the master, the Oku-san, his wife, Cook-san, the chef and personal servant of Dana-san and Oku-san, and one vehicle for the nimotsu, luggage, cook's hamper and a telescope basket of Dana-san's and Oku-san's personal belongings.

As soon as the gate swung open, the strangers were met, not by the landlord, but by the ubiquitous, uniformed policeman, with sword at hip and revolver in belt. This representative of the law addressed himself to the Japanese cook and inquired the why and wherefore of the unusual visit, for such a company of foreigners was almost unknown to Shin-kano. Instead of himself giving the desired information, Cook-san stated that his master was fluent of speech in the vernacular; whereupon Juna-san, making a salutation which was an amusing combination of the military cap-touching and the obsequious native bowing, turned to Dana-san, who before Bobby could say a word, produced the joint passport, for this was long before the days of freedom in traveling in Japan, and politely told the policeman that he and his wife purposed making the Nakasendo trip, and wished to pass the night in "The House of Golden Dreams," the poetical pseudonym of the inn.

Juna was more or less puzzled by the names of the foreigners, but the professional and governmental identity of the man satisfied him, and instantly he was transformed from the stern representative of the majesty of the law into a kindly, interested, helpful friend. He ordered the landlord to take to it most carefully that the distinguished visitors were given the very best the hotel had—in apartments, service and food.

The Ceremonious Greeting
The jinrikishas were then drawn up to the edge of the veranda, maids produced felt slippers, for it is almost profanation to step upon the clean white tatami, floor mats, in shoes, and porters knelt to unlace and remove the foreign boots. Madame, the landlady, now appeared, and, kneeling on the mats and bowing her head to the floor, gave the elaborate and ceremonious greeting, sucking in her breath in the curious convention, winding up with the required fiction of inviting their lordship and his distinguished spouse to enter their hotel, and make allowance for its dirty condition. She then led the way along a dark hallway to the rear of the house, and by a covered veranda to a semi-detached apartment of three rooms overlooking a charming garden laid out in the typical, conventional manner. Here she knelt and bowed, repeated the formal apologies, and bade her guests consider those rooms and all the resources of the house as exclusively their own.

"In former times," said she, "it was in these rooms that the great Daimyo themselves slept when on their way to the Shogun's Court, or returning from their stay in Yedo." In a short time the cook, with the help of the hamper that made the major part of the luggage, and drawing liberally upon the inn's larder, served a delicious supper; and then he told the maids to bring the futons, thick quilts, made up in the typical, conventional manner. Here she knelt and bowed, repeated the formal apologies, and bade her guests consider those rooms and all the resources of the house as exclusively their own.

On Sunday morning Baxter was catechized as to his intentions for the day. "Ye'll be gaen to the kirk the day, Maister Baxter, I'm thinkin'?" No, Maister Baxter thought he would take a quiet day strolling in the country. "What, would ye forget yer mither's teachin' and a' ye learned by yer knee? Eh, think shame o' yerse!" Maister Baxter, think black, burnin' shame; what wud she say if she thoct her ain wee lamb was strayin' frae the path o' his forefathers? Na, na, Maister Baxter, ye'll jist come wi' me to hear my meenister, the Reverend Maister Macconchie, preach a rare sermon at

of Japan was shown by the substitution of good kerosene oil for the rapeseed of olden times.

The Garden at Evening

After supper the strangers sat on the rear veranda admiring the garden, which seemed very spacious with its miniature hill crowned with the ceremonious torii, gateway, lake, stone bridge, tiny pagoda, little waterfall, and miniature brook. Beyond was a dense grove of bamboos, which seemed to extend to a great distance; curiosity prompting investigation, to the amazement of the visitors, instead of a spacious niwa, garden, the little patch was bounded scarcely 15 feet away by a high board fence, distance having been adroitly overcome by skillful landscape gardening, in which art the Japanese are preeminent.

The night was passed in calm comfort. After breakfast the next morning, while settling an absurdly reasonable bill supplemented with a liberal cha-dai, or tip, the Dana-san had a conference with the jinrikishamen about continuing the journey. Then the true friendliness of the Junsan came in, for he held the coolies down from practicing extortion and bound them to terms that were a little lower than the published ones; and his reward, photographs of Dana and Oku sana, were considered as munificent. From that moment the travelers had eight more servants in their retinue without wages or expense. The cook was the chief gainer in that he was relieved from all hewing of wood and drawing of water, while he constantly called for other services that were cheerfully rendered during the 15 days of the trip.

THE NOTEBOOK OF A NATURALIST

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The floral succession to be observed in an English meadow stands foremost as the glorious pageant of nature's year. First, search may be made near the damp shady corner where the burnished stars of lesser celandine open their clear-cut blossoms, followed later by the quieter and more refined cowslip bells. Then, of course, there are the daisy legions which, when at their height, remind one of the Milky Way overhead scintillating in the soft green dome. But it is left for May to bring in her lap the greatest jewel of all, without fear of contradiction the most magnificent effect which nature produces in this island.

In May of the Year of Peace
Probably never before within living recollection were the May meadows of England so gloriously golden as in the year which brought to us the great peace, a coincidence of more than passing interest. Never before did the wandering cuckoo lift up its voice so persistently from morn to night, nor the nightingale sing so deliciously from the thick shade of a blossoming thorn. The wealth of the flowers in the meadow was brought about by silent preparation all through the dark days of winter, but on the last Sunday in fearful April 12 inches of snow fell, at a time when the almond and blackthorn blossoms were at their best, and most of the resident birds were busy with domestic affairs. For three days and nights the country was snowbound, and nature halted reluctantly in the triumphal march. Then followed a month of brilliant sunshine day after day, with the result that plant life was encouraged to a degree which exceeded one's most sanguine expectations. So fast indeed did the hands move round the smiling face of nature's clock, that one found it difficult, if not impossible, to keep pace with her, and presto! before one could realize what was happening the field of the cloth of gold was displayed to view.

Buttercups of Gold
But let us inquire as to the performers in this golden episode in the flower world, for few there be who call these things by their proper title, classifying all and sundry under the old-fashioned name of buttercup! Primarily there are two species of plants that are jointly responsible for weaving the warp and woof of the meadow's cloth of gold, and to these attention may now be directed.

The buttercup par excellence is Ranunculus bulbosus, or bulbous crowfoot, which has acquired its name because the plant has a so-called bulbous root and a fanciful resemblance of the leaves to the foot of a crow. It may at once be identified from its taller cousin of the meadows, upright meadow crowfoot (Ranunculus acris) by having the sepals recurved upon the stem, a fitting receptacle to hold in position so fair a flower. Ranunculus includes within its borders the lowest kinds of flowering plants, the name being derived from rana, the Latin word for frog, this having reference to the favorite retreat of most of the species, such as damp meadows, the margins of streams, or, as in the case of the water crowfoot, within the water itself, these being places where frogs abound and the crowfoot flourishes. The specific name bulbosus is rather far-fetched as, in reality, the plant possesses a bulb-like swelling at the base, succeeded by string-like roots. It is not a true bulb.

The French people have christened it the "jaunet" which is at once expressive of the brilliant coloration of the flower, whilst a local English name is gold cup. When examining a flower of this species it should be remembered that the green sepals clasp the petals when in the bud stage, and it is only when the golden chalice is opened that the sepals are thrown back upon the stem in the manner already indicated. Being a perennial, the crowfoot is difficult to eradicate once it has obtained a foothold. Meadows where the plants have suddenly come into being, clothing for a year or two certain parts of the

place, have in double quick time become goldened all over.

A Second Variety

Ranunculus acris is well named upright as it is the tallest of the English buttercups, and as seen in its own home it exhibits a delicate symmetry delightful to notice. The whole form is beautifully balanced, and, to quote an old writer, Martyn by name, "its appearance is distinctly genteel." As with bulbous crowfoot, the leaves of our second plant vary a great deal, those at the base being borne upon long foot stalks made up of widely spreading and deeply cut up segments, but the leaves on the upper part are small, with few segments, simple in form and few in number. This gives the necessary balance to the plant, capped as it is at the summit with a golden crown. This crown of petals is held in position by narrow sepals which are greenish-yellow in color and spreading. In the center of the glistening petals there is, as in bulbous, a low-set cushion of many stamens. The poet Gay called this one of the "spatter flowers" and the children still delight to place a blossom under the chin and say "Let's see if you like butter." The wonderful glow upon the petals is such that the answer is almost invariably in the affirmative! Shakespeare writes of "Cuckoo buds of yellow hue," but as to the exact identity of the wilding the Bard of Avon had in mind it is difficult to determine. The name cuckoo bud, it appears, was variously applied to several wild flowers which heralded the coming of the cuckoo, such as the early purple orchid and the marsh marigold, which latter is a large cousin of the meadow crowfoot. In France the last named is known as the grenouillette, which has a similar meaning to Ranunculus already referred to, and it should be mentioned that in medieval botanico-astrological treatises the meadow crowfoot is considered a plant of Mars by reason of its acrid and fiery nature.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must reserve every power of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 1033)

Mr. Stokes Answers Martens
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your issue of November 13, you published at the request of L. C. A. K. Martens, self-styled "representative in the United States of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic," a lengthy letter addressed by Mr. Martens to Senator Wadsworth, in which Mr. Martens takes vigorous exception to a recent statement by the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Phillips, to the effect that the Russian Soviet Government "has availed itself of every opportunity to initiate in the United States a propaganda aimed to bring about forcible overthrow of the present form of government in the United States." Mr. Martens declares that "it is to be regretted that the Department of State apparently is very much misinformed as to the true situation."

Mr. Martens "most emphatically denies the allegation" of Mr. Phillips and declares, "The Russian Government has scrupulously refrained from any interference whatsoever with the internal affairs of this country. At no time has the Russian Soviet Government embarked upon a policy of interference with the internal politics of any allied country, and especially in the affairs of the United States." The flagrant falseness of these statements of Mr. Martens is fortunately easily shown.

John Reed, officially designated by the Russian Soviet Government as consul-general to this country, whose credentials as such were formally submitted to the American Embassy in Petrograd with the request that they be approved, as testified by W. C. Huntington, attaché of that Embassy, when testifying before the Overman Committee of the Senate on February 16 of this year, wrote over his signature in The Liberator (successor to The Masses) in its issue of January, 1919, as follows:

On the 22d of December the Soviet Government passed the following resolution: "Taking into consideration that the Soviet power is based on the principle of international proletarian solidarity and the brotherhood of workers of all countries, that the struggle against the war and against imperialism can only lead to victory if it is carried out on an international scale, the Council of People's Commissars deems it necessary to come to the assistance of the Left International wing of the Labor movement of all countries, by all possible means, including funds, whether the said countries are at

war with Russia, or allied to Russia, or occupying a neutral position."

For this purpose the Council of People's Commissars resolves: That at the disposal of the foreign representative of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs shall be placed the sum of 2,000,000 rubles for the needs of the Revolutionary Internationalist movement. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, V. I. LENIN (Lenine). The People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, L. TROTSKY.

Louis C. Fraina, editor of the Revolutionary Age, (now The Communist) official organ at that time of the Socialist Party in Boston, and at present official organ of the Communist Party of America, writing in the issue of that paper of January 18, 1919, of the activities of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets held at Moscow in November, 1917, declared: "A Bureau of International Revolutionary Propaganda was established by the Soviet Government and 10,000,000 rubles appropriated to assist revolutionary Socialism in all belligerent nations."

John Reed, in his Liberator article, which I have quoted above, gives some highly interesting details as to the nature of this "Bureau of International Revolutionary Propaganda." "The first week in November," he writes, "there was established in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a Bureau of the Press under Radek, and a Bureau of International Revolutionary Propaganda in charge of Boris Reinstein of Buffalo, New York, in which for a short time I held a position in the English-speaking section. It was succeeded by Albert Rhys Williams, who, after the Brest-Litovsk treaty, became commissar of the whole bureau, then disbanded under the name of Bureau of Foreign Political Literature." "By September, 1918, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had on its pay roll 68 agents in Austria-Hungary, and more than that in Germany, as well as others in France, Switzerland, and Italy." "But," adds Reed, "for one agent in the allied countries, the Soviet Government had 50 in Germany and Austria."

Albert Rhys Williams, one-time "Commissar of the whole Bureau" of International Revolutionary Propaganda (according to "Consul-General" John Reed), in his pamphlet, "The Questions and Answers on the Bolsheviks and the Soviets," wrote as follows: "The Russian Soviet published millions of copies of papers in different languages—German, Hungarian, Czech, Slovak, etc. . . . Millions of rubles and much energy of Bolsheviks like Lenin and Trotsky were spent on this propaganda." Although Williams does not mention English as one of the languages in which the revolutionary propaganda was conducted, John Reed tells us that he, John Reed, was himself employed "in the English-speaking section" of the propaganda bureau, and that the money placed at the disposal of the bureau by the Soviet Government was to be used in furtherance of "the revolutionary internationalist movement" by all possible means . . . whether the said countries are at war with Russia, or allied to Russia, or occupying a neutral position."

Mr. Martens must indeed have thought the American people very stupid if he believed that the flagrant falseness of those statements of his in his letter to Senator Wadsworth would escape detection.

(Signed) J. G. PHELPS STOKES.
New York City, New York, November 15, 1919.

A NEW SOUTHERN REVIEW
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina.—The Southern Review, a new monthly magazine, will be published in Asheville, the first issue to appear about January 10, 1920. The faculties of several southern universities have promised to cooperate with the editors in making the magazine a medium of expression of the best thought of the South. Special articles covering politics, education, literature and other subjects will be furnished regularly by southern men and women writers. The prospectus of the review calls attention to the fact that one-third of the native-born population of the country lives in the South.

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ART AND LETTERS IN BELGIUM

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—One can say that during the German occupation, arts and letters were mute in Belgium; mute but not annihilated. The rare manifestations which took place during the war were kept secret by their authors. For everything was obliged to be submitted to the censor; the painters who disliked being obliged to visit the Kommandatur so as to be able to obtain the authorization to exercise their talent in the open air, shut themselves up in the courtyard of some farm or in their own studios. The true journalists were silent, the professors of the university, the publicists and lecturers rested from their labor. Poets cultivated the land or became trademen. A few miserable creatures, however, out of hunger accepted pay from the invaders, and tried to demoralize their readers.

The effects of these long years of oppression are still felt and art and letters are slow in flourishing again. Since the armistice, Belgium has been overwhelmed by books and pamphlets on the war. At the bookshelves in the theaters, at the music halls, only songs of victory or soldier's songs were heard. This excitement has slightly calmed down now. All the more so as the war of economy is being pursued in the most rigorous manner. From what one can actually judge, war has brought no sensible modifications to the general conceptions of the Belgian intellectual world. It is probable that the war will have a much greater influence on the business world than on literary men and artists.

Turning to France

The Belgian world of letters turns more and more toward France. A clearly separatist group exists in Liège, which desires the return of the Walloon provinces to France. The question of language and of race, Flemish against Walloon, is always pending; one is afraid to attack the privileges of either people, for this would be working for the division of the country. The official circles of the capital are silent concerning this question; and these efforts are sincere and deserve to be successful. The partisans of Flemish as well as those of Walloon, have each their press and representatives in the Chamber. Art and literature have their place in the debates. Some are in favor of a federalism as in Switzerland. Others are partisans of "regionalism," an administrative system imagined by a deputy of Charleroi. The government, emerging from its beaten path, has caused an illustrated publication to be created to enlighten strangers as to the riches, the beauties and the misfortunes of Belgium. One may also mention the bold attempt of Charles Didier, secretary of the Belgo-Argentine Chamber of Commerce, and founder of a periodical called English-Speaking Belgium. Mr. Didier, supported by the reviews and other organs of the other side of the channel, proposes to admit English as a second language into Belgium, a sort of "auxiliary vernacular speech." He thinks he will be able to attain this end in 30 years.

Progress of Culture

No interesting novel nor selection of poems has appeared in Brussels since the armistice. In general an honest Parnassian mediocrity is maintained. War literature is, so to speak, non-existent in Belgium, and the soldier poets are only quoted in certain reviews. Material difficulties must

also be taken into account, as well in production as in publication. The theaters follow the popular taste, which asks naturally for "a good laugh." The Théâtre du Parc, the Belgian Comédie Française, has given some plays by Belgian authors; the public showed itself keenly interested, and it seemed as if the dramatists have taken a wider outlook of their profession.

Good concerts and serious music are, however, still very rare, but Belgian artists are coming back again from foreign countries, one after another. The discussion concerning Wagner causes as much ink to be spilt in Belgium as in France. The spring salon showed that the war had made very little impression upon the minds of Belgian artists. Among the pictures exhibited only one dealt with a war subject. A few young painters, like Antonio Carte, Mr. Landy, and Mr. Buissart, sent in very interesting and finished canvases. In certain circles great interest is shown concerning the plans which have been chosen for the reconstruction of the devastated cities. In Louvain, the authorities have adopted the Flemish Renaissance style for certain buildings, the type of which is furnished by some of the houses of the Grande Place of Brussels. Some people would have preferred, on the other hand, a clear, practical, modern art.

ELECTRIC "EARS" ASSIST ARTILLERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

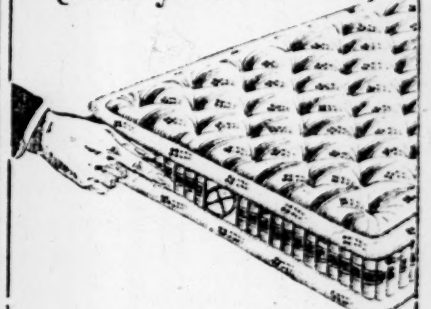
PRINCETON, New Jersey.—How the American armies overseas were able to regulate their artillery fire and detect the location of enemy guns by means of an electric "chronograph" which could "hear" guns from five to ten miles distant, was told here by Prof. A. Trowbridge, an American physicist.

Professor Trowbridge, the developer of this device, which recorded both the location and caliber of gunfire while at the same time producing a photographic chart one minute after the opening of fire, was put in charge of the "sound and flash ranging" service in the second army and awarded the distinguished service cross by the British Government.

The "chronograph," with its attachment for photographing sound impressions simultaneously, has been installed in the Palmer Laboratory here, and it is expected that other instruments of a similar nature will form a part of the equipment of laboratories for experimental purposes elsewhere. In explaining the idea on which the sound recorder operates, Professor Trowbridge said:

"It is essentially a survey by sound waves instead of the usual method of light waves. By checking up on the time of arrival of the reports at three established, surveyed positions, the position of the source can be approximately fixed."

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CONTINUED SUGAR CONTROL IS URGED

Measure in United States Senate Provides for Restoration of Powers of Equalization Board—Full Inquiry Is Asked For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
A bill providing for the continuance of the Sugar Equalization Board until December 31, 1920, was introduced in the United States Senate yesterday by Charles McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon and chairman of the subcommittee that investigated the sugar shortage and its causes. The shortage, hoarding, and the rise in price, the Oregon Senator charged, were in large measure due to the failure of the Administration to take steps authorizing the buying of the Cuban crop.
The present shortage, he declared, is largely artificial and due to considerable hoarding when the shortage was first anticipated. Continuing the powers of the Equalization Board, he argued, would stabilize conditions and base distribution on the needs of the various communities, and at the same time minimize the opportunities for profiteering and speculation. He explained the existing situation at length.
"There was plenty of raw sugar last July," he said, "but the strike in New York made it impossible to begin bringing the crop in from Cuba. This disturbance prevented for 30 days the normal flow of sugar from Cuba, which is about 18,000 tons a month."
"Congress never received any recommendation for legislation," said Mr. McNary, "until after the situation was beyond control. Preventive measures should have been taken in ample time. The delay was due to the President and the Attorney-General, and no blame can be attached to Congress."

Negligence Charged

A letter was read by Mr. McNary from a Cuban sugar producer sent last August, placing the crop of that country at the disposal of this government. This was at once referred to the President for action, and another letter was sent to the President on September 20, by the head of the Equalization Board.

"The Equalization Board saw the necessity of the President taking action, which had been delayed for several months. Two letters had been written to the President. A reply was received from the President's secretary saying that the communication of September 20 would be called to the President's attention at the first favorable opportunity. Undoubtedly that had been done. Evidently the opinion of Dr. Taussig, who believed that further action was unnecessary, was accepted as against those of his colleagues. No steps were taken to purchase the Cuban crop. A serious and vital mistake was made."

Part of Crop Available

"Continuing the Equalization Board for another year will stabilize conditions. It is not too late to obtain a portion of the Cuban crop. I believe the people in Cuba would rather have the American dollar than that of any other country. I think the government can do this work better than individual speculators. The Cubans want to sell all their raw sugar in bulk to the government. There is no doubt in my mind that we can get all the sugar left in Cuba if the government goes in there, stabilizes prices, and takes what remains of the crop. The stabilization of prices is a great element to those people."

"The Attorney-General's statement that Congress had provided no funds for handling the sugar crop was read by W. P. Kirby (D.), Senator from Arkansas. The statement said the Department of Justice would confine itself to prosecuting those accused of hoarding and profiteering.

"There are plenty of funds," said Senator McNary. "The board has its original capital, plus the profits heretofore made on sales of sugar."

"It is an outrage," said Senator Kirby, "that all the people of the United States should be compelled to pay 20 cents per pound for sugar in order that 100,000 tons might be sold at 17 or 18 cents per pound."
"The government ought to take charge of it now in order to prevent such an exaction from the American people. It is better for the government to buy this sugar than let it control the market and cause all of the people to suffer."

Louisiana Prices Analyzed

No Effort to Be Made to Prosecute Retail Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Though retail grocers throughout the city are now charging 20 and 22 cents a pound for sugar from the Louisiana crop, no steps will be taken by the government to prosecute them for profiteering, according to statements by agents of the Federal Food Administration and the Department of Justice here. Investigation, these agents say, has shown that these retailers are paying 18 cents a pound to the wholesalers for Louisiana sugar, and 20 cents, or even 2 cents more, is considered "a fair price." With the rest of the country getting beet and cane sugar for 12 to 13 cents a pound, the consumers of New Orleans say they are not sure that 20 to 22 cents is fair. The price of 17 and 18 cents to the planters, recently fixed by the government, and

the resulting price of 18½ to 19 charged by the wholesalers apparently will not be changed, however, so there is little hope of cheaper sugar except through the incoming Cuban crop, which is being sold by the American Refining Company at 8.88 cents.
There apparently is no means of learning from whom the retailers buy their sugar, or, at least, no effort is being made by government officials to learn this, say consumers, so that the profiteering retailer has just as great opportunity to charge 22 cents for Cuban sugar, which costs him approximately 9½ cents, as he has to charge the same price for Louisiana sugar which costs him 18 to 19. Many of the grocers, also, have stocks of the old crop sugars, for which they paid from 7.3 to 9 cents, but which they are selling at 20 to 22 cents, without check by anyone. Western sugar men—mainly beet-sugar producers—have charged that Louisiana planters are profiteering, but Henry Mooney, United States district attorney here, has gone to the defense of the Louisiana planters with a telegram to Attorney-General Palmer regarding the situation.

State Action on Price of Sugar
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Frederick W. Dallinger (R.), Representative from Massachusetts in Congress, has sent a telegram to Thomas A. Niland, of the state House of Representatives, in connection with Mr. Niland's introduction of a bill here to prevent exportation of sugar. Mr. Dallinger says that he has introduced a similar bill in Congress and would welcome passage of an anti-exportation bill by the Legislature.

The state Commission on Necessaries of Life yesterday sent a statement to the Legislature to the effect that legislative enactment would not increase sugar supplies, and that price restriction would keep sugar from coming here. The commission did not think that sugar rates would be unduly high for more than a few months, and promised to supervise prices. The commission said that little sugar allotted to this section had been exported.

Illinois Conference Called

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—A conference has been called in Chicago for next Tuesday by Gov. F. O. Lowden, through the Illinois Fair Price Committee, to take up the matter of the sugar shortage here and start a campaign to lower prices in general. The conference was called at the request of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, who will attend the meeting. Mayors of Illinois cities, state's attorneys representing each county, and fair price committees, together with representatives of various organizations, have been invited to attend.

PAYMENT OF NURSES PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Provision has been made by the finance committee of the Chicago City Council for the payment of 110 nurses in the public schools, who had been dismissed on account of a lack of funds, by transferring \$24,825 from the health department salary fund to the nurses' salary account. Dr. John Dill Robertson, city health commissioner, also prevailed upon the committee to agree that the November and December salaries of 150 physicians who devote half their time to the inspection of school children should be paid when the 1920 appropriation is passed. This requires \$28,000. The physicians have not been drawing their salaries for a time on account of lack of funds.

DRYS DEMAND RECOUNT

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Demand for a recount of the votes cast at the recent election on the federal prohibition amendment in practically 1000 precincts in 20 counties, is made in a petition filed in the Franklin County Common Pleas Court by James A. White, manager of the Ohio Dry Federation. No sweeping charges of fraud are made. Most of the recount requests are based on allegations of clerical errors and failure of precinct election officers properly to certify returns. Most of the irregularities are charged in Cleveland and Toledo.

WESTERN SENATOR FAVORS WATERWAY

I. L. Lenroot of Wisconsin Tells Rivers and Harbors Congress Proposed St. Lawrence River Project Is National in Scope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—New York representatives opposed the St. Lawrence deep waterway, and Wisconsin favored it, at yesterday's session of the Rivers and Harbors Congress. New York, it appears, favors her own waterways, including the new barge canal, as arteries of commerce. Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, protested against what he termed the selfishness of New York in assuming that commerce might be diverted from New York if the Canadian waterways were improved. The middle west, he asserted, had not a sectional viewpoint, but had always been willing to help New York Harbor.

"Now," he reminded the delegates, "here are 14 states of the Union organized, determined to get this project through, and New York should consider that the good will of the central west ought to be desired by that great State. The building of the Panama Canal, so far as commerce was concerned, was a direct injury to the commerce of the lake cities, but if you will examine the records of Congress and the votes upon the propositions connected with building the Panama Canal, you will find that the members from the interior west remembered their duty to consider the nation as a whole, and you will find every one of them voting in favor of building the Panama Canal."

Broad Viewpoint Urged

"Have we not, then, a right to ask you of New York to have an equally national viewpoint, and simply because you think that some of your commerce may be diverted through this waterway to the sea, have you any right to prevent it by the opposition that you are raising?"

"This project is going to be completed, notwithstanding the opposition of the State of New York. The only thing that may result from the continued opposition to this project upon the part of the State of New York will be a forfeiture of a part of the good will that the great west has always had, and hopes to continue to have, for the great Empire State."

Alexander T. Vogelsang, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, spoke to the congress on the subject of hydro-electric power.
"More than a million men are now engaged in producing mineral fuels, the consumption of which expends and exhausts the stores of nature," he said. "On the other hand, the white coal of falling water is exhaustless, is everlasting. Any project that will lower transportation costs and at the same time yield energy for the use of man, conforms to modern economic thought."

"Seventy per cent of the water power is west of the Mississippi, and over 70 per cent of stationary prime-mover horsepower is east of that river. Thus it is seen that the east is rapidly consuming the expendable resources of power, and that if she continues to sleep upon her water-power possibilities she may soon see the transfer of many of her great industries to the enterprising, forceful and ever-alert west."

Water-Power Possibilities

Mr. Vogelsang referred to the enormous possibilities of water power in the development of the St. Lawrence River.

"If the development were so made that a certain amount of regulation of stream-flow by storage in Lake Ontario were possible, and if load conditions were adaptable to the full utilization of the power produced, it would appear that the share of the United States of the St. Lawrence River power would be about 425,000,000 kilowatt hours per month," he asserted. "The amount of power produced from fuels in public utility plants during the month of February, 1919, in New England and New York

State, was about 460,000,000 kilowatt hours."

The transmission of power to the New York metropolitan district and to New England he regarded as attainable, and the utilization of this power in the place of coal in the manufacturing districts was important.
Water Power Bill Favored
ALBANY, New York—Governors of several states and mayors of a number of cities throughout the country have assured the New York State Conference of Mayors that they will advocate the immediate enactment of the Water Power Bill now before Congress. It was announced from the headquarters of the conference here yesterday. Among the executives who have responded are the Governors of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Indiana, Michigan, North Dakota, and Colorado.

MORE CRITICISM OF NEW YORK'S MAYOR

Resolution Presented Calling for an Aldermanic Inquiry Into the Charges Made by the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Criticism of the Hylan city administration is not wholly confined, at present, to reports purporting to show that the extraordinary grand jury is investigating its conduct of the city's affairs. There is before the rules committee of the Board of Aldermen a resolution calling for an aldermanic investigation of the charges made by the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, after his removal as commissioner of markets by Mayor Hylan.

William F. Quinn, Republican alderman, introducing this resolution, attacked the Hylan administration, despite efforts of Tammany members to shut him off. He said:

"The public has witnessed fiasco after fiasco in almost every one of the departments of the city government, where self-respecting, decent men resigned rather than be subjected to the petty ward politics resorted to by the ill-fitted incumbent of the office of Mayor. Now we witness the astounding spectacle of Mayor Hylan reappointing to office a man accused of dishonesty by his superior, without even trying to ascertain the facts, or the individual accused denying the accusations as false."

Mr. Quinn charged that William W. Smith and E. J. O'Malley, deputies to Commissioner Day, were Tammany and Hylan selections, respectively; the commissioner, instead of having expert food and produce men to help him, being started "on his turbulent career flanked with a couple of political hacks injected into his régime to serve the interests of Murphy and Company and Hylan and Company, whose interests are identical."

Mr. Quinn said many criticisms were then made of the Department of Markets, the inference being that the way for Dr. Day was made as difficult as possible. Finally came his dismissal, ordered by the Mayor.

Mayor Hylan yesterday said that Mr. Quinn should make his accusations on oath, and denied the truth of the statement that Mr. O'Malley has been appointed without any attempt by the Mayor to learn the truth of the Day charges.

"This is the same Alderman Quinn," said the Mayor, "who some time ago made other scurrilous statements in the Board of Aldermen, while the Police Department was stamping out gambling in the district represented by him."

FORE RIVER BOATS LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
QUINCY, Massachusetts—The United States Destroyer Billingsley and the steamship Trimountain, built for the United States Shipping Board, were launched at the Fore River yards yesterday, mineral water being used for the ceremonies.

FUNDS VOTED TO BAR UNDESIRABLES

United States Senate Approves State Department's Request—Administration Again Is Held Lax in Deportations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The United States Senate yesterday passed the resolution appropriating \$600,000 to enable the Department of State to widen the scope of the existing facilities in connection with the regulation and administration of the issuance of passports. This appropriation was requested by the State Department in connection with the continuation of the War-Time Passport Regulations Act, which the officials of the department deemed necessary because of the inadequacy of existing safeguards against the entry of undesirable into the United States.

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, explained to the House Immigration Committee some time ago that the present facilities for handling American passports in European countries were inadequate, and particularly so in view of the prospective flood of immigration.

The immediate passage of the resolution was recommended by the Foreign Relations Committee at its morning meeting and the Senate adopted it without a dissenting vote. In course of the debate on the resolution the Department of Labor and other bureaux of the government came in for strong criticism for their alleged lethargy in regard to the deportation of dangerous aliens.

Wesley Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, charged the Department of Labor with "inactivity" in this connection. Congress, he said, had provided the department with plenty of funds to prosecute deportation cases, but it had failed to use them effectively.

"I would like to ask if the \$2,450,000 that was appropriated by the sundry civil bill for this purpose is exhausted," demanded Senator Jones.

"This had nothing to do with that appropriation," explained Senator Lodge. "That item was for the immigration service; this has to do with enforcement of the law concerning passports which is the only means of keeping out undesirable persons."

"We have provided money to enforce all the laws we have made," declared Senator Jones, "but the difficulty is that the Administration will not enforce them. I hope the Department of State will proceed to enforce them with more vigor than the Department of Labor has shown."

"Then I trust that the Senator will support a bill I have introduced, to take from the Department of Labor the entire enforcement of the law for deportation of aliens," interrupted W. H. King (R.), Senator from Utah. "The Department of Labor has been derelict in that duty."

"I will be in favor of giving the power to any department that will exercise it," replied Senator Jones.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE PROGRAM ANNOUNCED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec—The Quebec Legislature opened yesterday at Quebec when J. N. Francoeur, member for Lotbinière, was elected Speaker of the House. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, delivered a speech from the Throne announcing an important program for the session.

"It is a matter of satisfaction to know that ideas and opinions concerning the Province are undergoing a change," said Sir Charles. "Impartial and right-minded persons admit that it is an economic and moral force for the Dominion, alike in its steady progress in every sphere and in the ster-

NEW HOME RULE PLAN FORECAST

Sir John Fraser Outlines Proposal Under Which He Says All Creeds Would Be Represented, With Loophole for Ulster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BUFFALO, New York—Sir John Fraser, member of the British delegation to Versailles, told members of the Buffalo Ad Club that England might within a few days offer complete home rule to Ireland.
"England wants Ireland to have Home Rule," said Sir John. "It is right that the wishes of 72 per cent of the Irish people should be respected. But what can we do with the 28 per cent of Ulster residents. Protestants, who distrust their Roman Catholic countrymen's possible domination? Shall Great Britain disregard the loyalty of the Ulster soldiers, forget that Ulster sheltered no pro-Germans, and be unmindful of the fact that in south Ireland American soldiers were spat upon by those who seek to force Home Rule upon a protesting minority?"

"I hope to see an all-government plan of Home Rule offered to Ireland within a few days. Under its provisions all creeds and all beliefs would be represented. If at the end of a term of years the Ulstermen found they were being unfairly treated, or if the two factions cannot follow their religious beliefs while working together for the good of their beloved Ireland, then the men in the north would by popular vote have the right to withdraw from the government. The south Ireland men do not want Ulster to remain under British control, as at present."

SUPREME COURT HEARS ANARCHISTS

Decision Expected at Once on Order for Deportation of Miss Goldman and Mr. Berkman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Counsel for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman succeeded in getting their cases before the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday on a writ of error, and it is announced today on the order for their deportation to Soviet Russia. Justice Brandeis was first appealed to, but he proposed that the request for a stay of the deportation order be presented to the entire court.

Harry Heimerberger, counsel for the anarchists, made the request orally to the Supreme Court yesterday, while R. P. Stuart, Assistant Attorney-General, protested against a delay of their release on the ground that they would be a menace to society through the dissemination of anarchistic propaganda.
The Chief Justice requested Mr. Heimerberger to submit a written memorandum setting forth the grounds on which he was making appeal to the Supreme Court for a stay of proceedings, and representatives of the Department of Justice were given permission to file a memorandum on the government's opposition to Mr. Heimerberger's plea.

Appeal to the Supreme Court was made from the United States District Court, southern district of New York, where Judge Julius Mayer on Monday refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus and remanded Miss Goldman and Mr. Berkman to Ellis Island for deportation.
"I will be in favor of giving the power to any department that will exercise it," replied Senator Jones.

Communist Labor Party Arrests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Max Bedacht, member of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Labor Party, J. E. Snyder, editor of The World, an organ of this party, and James H. Dolson and John C. Taylor, officials, have also been arrested under the California syndicalist law, and the publication of The World has been suppressed. Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, who has been prominent as a suffrage worker, was also arrested, after an address. Police officials said she was a member of the same radical organization.

LONGER GUARANTEES SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A large delegation of business men of New England will urge New England representatives in Congress, at a conference in Washington tomorrow, to work for continuation of the United States Government guarantees to the railroads and to press for this legislation before the railroads are returned to their private owners.

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"IDEAL PLAN" FOR SCHOOL DOCTORS

New York State Report Which Advises Extending Public School Medical Inspection Discusses Ways and Means

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—What is termed "an ideal plan" for medical inspection of school children is set forth as part of the report of the committee on public health of the reconstruction commission appointed by Gov. Alfred E. Smith of this State.

"For some years," says the committee, "the State has had a fairly comprehensive law concerning medical inspection of school children. This law has not developed its full effectiveness as yet for various reasons, chiefly financial. However, the State Department of Education is enlarging the work rapidly and has a number of competent and enthusiastic physicians engaged in its supervision." The committee notes that 730,176 school children were examined during the year 1918.

"The ideal plan," continued the report, "would be either to transfer medical inspection to the health department and to have a full-time health officer in each community to have charge of all health work, or to have an agreement between the health and education departments to employ the same physician in all localities for both health work and medical inspection. For the present we recommend leaving the medical inspection where it is pending an agreement between the two departments on one of the plans above suggested. There should be no conflict between the Department of Health and the Department of Education in carrying out either plan.

"The efficiency of the medical inspection varies with the locality and the amount paid the medical inspectors and the nurses. Full-time inspectors are employed in but few localities. In not a few of the smaller districts in years gone by the work was farmed out at the lowest rates possible, the results being a most superficial inspection. In most districts follow-up work has been neglected. It appears, however, from the reports made by the state medical inspector of schools, that these conditions are rapidly improving. In New York City and in some of the up-state cities, physicians and nurses are regularly employed to supervise the children in the schools, and follow-up work is carried on. A large number of children are placed under treatment and eventually are relieved of the disabilities.

"It is difficult to impress on the school boards and upon the public of the smaller communities the importance of employing nurses to follow those cases which have been found defective in the school examination. They feel reluctant to pay a nurse who does no bedside nursing; they look upon the latter as her sole function and cannot see the necessity for her services in the school.

"In about 70 per cent of the school districts the medical inspector of schools and the health officer are the same person. Where the physician is efficient and enthusiastic in the work it is believed that this is the best plan, as it combines two offices, each of which pays but a small salary, and, by the combination, gives a public official a salary more commensurate with the duties required."

WATER POWER HELPS CONNECTICUT VALLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Restrictions placed on the use of bituminous coal are likely to be felt with less severity in the Connecticut Valley than in most districts because of the large development of hydroelectric energy from the Connecticut River and its tributaries. In this city the United Electric Light Company not only provides all electric lighting but supplies power to many of the industries. Ninety per cent of its current is derived from water power supplied by dams on the Chicopee River.

Holyoke, north of this city, is in an even more fortunate situation regarding power, for the big development of the Holyoke Water Power Company, whose canals thread the manufacturing district, not only supplies direct power for operating the mills but operates the dynamo in the municipal plant that supplies the city with both light and power.

The Springfield street railway system derives its power entirely from the Turners Fall Power & Electric Company. The city of Chicopee is lighted by current obtained from this company.

PLANS FOR PILGRIM EXERCISES IN EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A tentative program for the celebration of the Pilgrim Tercentenary abroad has been made public by John A. Stewart, chairman of the board of directors of the Sulgrave Institution. There will be a four-day celebration in Holland, starting August 30 in Leyden, Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Committees from England and the United States will be received at the University of Leyden and commemorative addresses will be delivered. An aquatic pageant will be held at Amsterdam on the final day, after which the guests will be taken along the route of the Pilgrims by boat from Leyden to Delftshaven, where memorial services will be held.

In England the celebration begins in May with meetings in Scrooby, Austerfield, Boston and Sheffield. Ceremonies will be held in Cambridge, London, Southampton and other places

GENERAL BOARD'S NAVAL PROGRAM

United States, Says Report to Secretary, Should Have, Not Later Than 1925, Navy Equal to Most Powerful in World

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Recommendations of the navy general board for the building program for 1921 include two battleships, one battle cruiser, 12 scout cruisers, five submarine "fleet leaders," and six submarines.

"The navy of the United States should ultimately be equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world," and not later than 1925, the report adds.

The statement of policy as to the ultimate strength of the navy and the time when it should be achieved is a reiteration of the board's position as carried in its report to Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, each year since 1915.

Contrary to his custom for the last few years, Mr. Daniels did not make public the board's recommendations when his own annual report was released, although it was attached to that document as it went to the President. Mr. Daniels did not himself recommend any building program, withholding this for later presentation.

Protection of Merchant Marine In its recommendations the general board urged a policy of naval expansion to guarantee protection of coast lines and the rapidly expanding merchant marine against any naval power in the world. Such protection, the board declared, can be had only by "increasing American seapower to a point where it is second to none," and maintaining it at that level.

The board further asserted that the war having demonstrated the possession of a fleet powerful enough to protect its sea-borne commerce is vital to any nation in time of hostilities, the maintenance of such a navy by the United States would be "a great preventive of war, for no nation would lightly provoke hostilities when her own commerce would thereby be imperiled." The necessary future strength of the United States Navy, therefore, must depend, the board said, upon the naval strength of the "powers in a position to challenge our legitimate commercial expansion upon the high seas."

Declaring the greatest naval lesson of the war was the immense advance of uniformity in speed and armament of first-line ships, the board asserted it already was evident that first-line ships of the United States Navy must have heavier armament than the 12-inch guns of the first dreadnaughts.

Lesson From Battle of Jutland These ships, the board said, were rapidly assuming the same relationship to the navy's superdreadnaughts that the older battleships bear to the first dreadnaughts themselves, with the time approaching when they can no longer be considered as effective first-line ships. The German fleet, the board declared, in this connection, was handicapped and not strengthened by the presence of pre-dreadnaughts of slower speed and lighter armament in the battle of Jutland, because they reduced "the maneuvering and fighting powers of the entire force."

Emphasizing the deficiency of the United States Navy in scout cruisers, the board, recommending the construction of 12 of these ships, cited the value of such craft to the British fleet during the war, and declared them to be essential to "any well-balanced navy." Recommending construction of five ships of the super-dreadnaught type, the board emphasized the usefulness of such ships in connection with destroyer operations. As a means of applying and developing the lessons of the war in submarine construction, the board recommended construction of six type or pilot submarines rather than a large building program in present types. One destroyer and one submarine tender completed the program.

For development and construction of aircraft during the year the board recommended an appropriation of \$27,000,000, with \$6,000,000 to be used for experimental construction.

IMPERATOR'S COAL TO BE REPLACED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After representatives of the Cunard Line and of the British Ministry of Marine had given written assent to the United States Railroad Administration that 5900 tons of coal bunkered by the steamship Emperor without authority would be replaced at New York within 30 days, from a source outside the United States, permission was given the ship to sail to England today. The original sailing date was yesterday.

It was explained in behalf of the Cunard Line that the coal had been bunkered without knowledge that the restrictions of the Railroad Administration had been violated. The Cunard Line representatives reported that it would require seven weeks to remove the excess coal. A grand jury investigation of the incident may be instituted, it was announced at the office of the Railroad Administration, particularly of the responsibility of the company that sold the coal.

PILGRIM PLANS ARE ADVANCED ABROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—John A. Stewart of New York City, representing the Sulgrave Institution, which owns the ancestral home of the family of George Washington, Sulgrave

Manor, in Sulgrave, Northants, England, said yesterday that arrangements for the celebration of the Pilgrim tercentenary have nearly been completed in England and in Holland. The aim of the Sulgrave Institution is to promote friendship between the United States and Great Britain, and its membership includes former President Taft, Charles E. Hughes, James M. Beck, Gen. John J. Pershing, Samuel Gompers, Vice Admiral William S. Sims, Herbert C. Hoover, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, J. P. Morgan, T. Coleman du Pont, and Henry Cabot Lodge. The Pilgrim celebration is a part of the institution's program to promote its purposes. Mr. Stewart says that the organization is committed to attack radicalism.

CAPTAIN DETZER PLACED ON TRIAL

Counsel for Accused Questions the Reliability of Witnesses Called Against Him

NEW YORK, New York—Counsel for Capt. Karl W. Detzer, charged with brutal treatment of American soldiers in France, questioned the reliability of the witnesses called against him when his court martial opened at Governor's Island yesterday. He asserted that many of them had grievances against Captain Detzer, and that their records would not bear investigation.

Captain Detzer had entered pleas of not guilty to all of the charges against him. Maj. William E. Kelly, judge advocate, waived an opening statement, but Thomas L. Heffernan, counsel for Captain Detzer, asked permission to be heard. He said that Le Mans, where Captain Detzer is alleged to have maltreated soldiers, was a port of debarkation for many thousands of men, and that among the number were many criminals. To curb this element, Mr. Heffernan said, a military police company was organized and Captain Detzer placed in command.

In carrying out his work, counsel declared, Captain Detzer incurred the enmity of soldiers who were arrested and others in his own company. Captain Detzer had repeatedly given orders, counsel added, that no man was to use force on another and that if force was used, it was without the knowledge of the company commander.

MERCHANTS OPPOSE WOOD STORE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Lawrence store keepers are much opposed to the plan announced by William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, to build a 10-story department store where, he says, he will sell goods at cost to his employees, unless the local dealers reduce prices. One local dealer is quoted as having pointed out that the American Woolen Company is reported to have made \$10,000,000 in excess profits, which were distributed as extra dividends last year, and that the company's stock has experienced remarkable rises in recent years. Some resentment was also expressed that the paper published by the company is reported to be under control of a man not a United States citizen. The local chamber of commerce has invited Mr. Wood to come here for a conference with the merchants.

WOMEN JURORS DESIRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Miss Julia V. Grilli, a lawyer, has filed a brief with Justice Lazansky in the Brooklyn Supreme Court, asking the court to grant a writ of mandamus to compel Jacob Brenner, commissioner of jurors for Kings County, to include women in making up the jury lists. Permission was granted an assistant corporation counsel to file a brief tomorrow for the commissioner of jurors and the case was adjourned. Mr. Brenner says that he would be glad to appoint women to jury duty but that he cannot do so until the State law is changed by the elimination of the word "male" from the description of qualifications of jurors.

LEGISLATION FOR DYE TRADE IS URGED

Director of American Chemical Company Says Germany Is in Position to Charge Extortionate Prices for Its Vat Dyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Adequate legislation, including the introduction of a license system, is necessary in order to protect American interests from Germany's competition in the world dye trade, in the opinion of Dr. Charles H. Herty, director of the American Chemical Society, and recently returned from a mission to Paris, speaking at a meeting of the Washington section of the society. Dr. Herty was sent abroad to ascertain what could be done to make enough vat dyes available for the needs of American consumers, and acted as technical adviser for the Reparation Commission in Paris.

In accordance with arrangements made by the Allies under the Peace Treaty, 40,000 tons of German dyes were sold at \$700,000, have been impounded, he said, and 600 tons have been produced from the daily output which the Germans had for free sale under the license from the Rhineland commission. Consumers here are permitted to import a portion of these dyes under a ruling of the War Trade Board.

Until American manufacturers can handle the dye needs here, Germany can charge extortionate prices for the dyes which we do not manufacture. As she is manufacturing dyes on a large scale and because of the present low value of the mark she will be able to underbid the American dye producers in the open competitive market. Only by legislation and the license system can the problem be solved until the supply here is developed, he said. "Congress before it adjourned, adopted a resolution extending so far as dyes are concerned, the license control of the War Trade Board until January 15. This act would lapse with the announcement of peace and in the meantime, without passing the Longworth bill, the American dye industry would be at the mercy of the Germans."

"In the commercial struggle that is before us, the way is not plain sailing for the German manufacturer. In addition to what we have already accomplished and are determined to complete, the German faces a winter in which the coal supply is destined to prove a more serious obstacle to contend with than was the food problem resulting from the blockade. Transportation problems are also very acute, though the Rhine will furnish the natural transportation for dyes to Rotterdam.

"In spite of these handicaps, the German dye manufacturer is strong today. His plants are even greater than before the war, the personnel of those plants is practically intact, large stores of material are accumulated and he is determined to regain his markets.

Sufficient German vat dyes should be in the United States by January 1, 1920 to meet the need here, he says, in compliance with the arrangements made by the Textile Alliance.

REGULATION OF COLD STORAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A stringent bill, providing for regulation of all cold storage warehouses in which articles of food are received for or from interstate shipment and in which meats, poultry, eggs, fruits, milk, fats, oils and other food products are stored for over 30 days, has been introduced in the House by A. J. Sabath (D.), Representative from Illinois.

Mr. Sabath's bill provides for monthly reports in regard to all such articles in storage, showing the length of time they are stored, their inspection and the stamping, marking and tagging when placed in the ware-

NEW POLITICAL PARTY PROJECTED

Recommendation Made to Committee of Forty-Eight Conference—Public Ownership of Utilities and Resources Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The immediate formation of a new national political party will be recommended to the Committee of Forty-Eight Conference, in session here, by a sub-committee on political procedure headed by Daniel Carroll of Monarch, South Dakota, who is an organizer of the Non-Partisan League.

Carl D. Thompson of Chicago, secretary of the Public Ownership League and former manager of Socialist campaigns in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, said that farm organizations and railway brotherhoods were bringing forward new issues, and that the plan was to get the views of all independents and liberals and unify them into something coherent.

Herbert M. Bigelow of Cincinnati, Ohio, outlined a plank for the placing of public questions to be handled by Congress on a ballot with congressional candidates, with a statement from each candidate as to his stand on the questions. This would apply only to the 16 states that have the initiative in their constitutions.

Recommendations of the platform committee will include the following: Public ownership of public utilities; this term to include railroads, stock yards, grain elevators and oil pipelines; public ownership of natural resources, including coal, oil, metal deposits and timber; collective bargaining; eight-hour day; old-age pensions; abolition of injunctions in labor cases; equal political, economic and legal rights for women; elimination of vast fortunes through graduated taxation; free speech except for advocates of violence; repeal of the Espionage Act, and release of political prisoners; referendum on a declaration of war except in case of invasion of this country; universal disarmament; opposition to universal military training; national child-labor law with a minimum working age of 16 years.

Late Tuesday afternoon the Committee of Forty-Eight obtained a restraining order in the United States Circuit Court, forbidding the Hotel Statler to debar the conference from the room where meetings were scheduled. A telegram from E. M. Statler was received apologizing for the temporary ban on the meetings. About 250 delegates are present. They represent in theory 48 states, with about 36 states actually represented. Verbatim reports of all speeches and discussions are being made by the Department of Justice.

POGROM PROTEST PRESENTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Resolutions adopted at mass meetings in New York and other large cities on November 24 protesting against the recent reported pogroms in Ukraine, in which, it was said, 40,000 Jewish men, women, and children lost their lives, were presented yesterday to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, by a delegation from the American Jewish Congress.



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MOTOR CAR CHANGE SEEN AT OLYMPIA

Extensive Use of Aluminium, Aircraft Engine Experience in War and Influence of American Design Responsible for Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The motor car exhibition, which was held at Olympia, London, in November, was by far the most interesting and instructive one of its kind ever held, writes "Twin." It was only to be expected after a rest from motor car manufacture on the part of European firms for nearly five years, and in view of the progress which was made in metallurgy and in aircraft engine design during the war.

In previous articles in The Christian Science Monitor, the subject of power versus weight in the construction of the modern chassis has been touched upon, and, therefore, it is not intended to enter into the matter again here. It is sufficient to say in order to bring home to the reader what has taken place in this direction, that there was hardly a chassis on view which, if it had been shown at the last exhibition held at Olympia, in November, 1913, would not have been called a freak.

Three things are chiefly responsible for this, namely, the very extensive use of aluminium alloys, the influence of aero-engine construction, and last, but not least, the tardy realization in Europe that the American manufacturer knows more about inexpensive production than anyone in the world. Aluminium is used wherever it is possible to do so at the present time; for pistons, cylinder jackets, brake drums, shoes, casings of all sorts, like those of back axles and propeller shafts, and, of course, for crank chambers, clutches, and gear boxes.

Extreme Flexibility

This has changed the character of the passenger-carrying type of mechanical road vehicle. With greatly reduced weight and an appreciable increase in power, the automobile of today is a thing alive, controllable in a way that was undreamed of a short time before the war. Smoothness, quietness, and wonderful flexibility are the chief engine characteristics now, and a mere touch—a caress—of the accelerator pedal sends the car surging forward, while brake power has improved to such an extent that a car traveling at high speed can be brought to a standstill in an incredibly short distance.

But to return to actual detail design, the influence of the aero-engine may be seen to be directly responsible for such a feature as overhead valves, which are almost universally employed now, both in Britain and on the Continent. Like another popular item of construction of today—the inclosing of the propeller shaft—there is nothing new in the idea, since both systems were in use some years ago and were dropped, pending improvement in certain directions.

This improvement has been made owing to the development of aircraft engines during the last few years, and it is now possible to get overhead valves which are (1) quiet, (2) reliable, and (3) efficient. They shape of the combustion chamber can, of course, be rendered far more effective where valves are used in the head. Quietness and reliability are obtained by the use of improved metals and by inclosing the valve-actuating mechanism.

It is not possible to study the matter in detail in this article, but it is curious to think of different designs, such as overhead valves, inclosed propeller shafts—probably originated in France—four-wheel braking—introduced in Britain for the first time—and so on, brought out so comparatively long ago and becoming popular only today. Direct from the aero-engine, we have the radial engine—five-cylinder and three-cylinder types—now being used in cars in England.

Air-Cooling

Air-cooling has received great impetus and rightly so, and as advancement takes place still further in metallurgy and methods of air-circulation, this simple system will come more and more to the fore. Apart from the radial engine, the pride of place goes to the horizontally opposed cylinders arrangement, and a power unit built on this plan gives smooth and even running.

From America, Europe has got much for which she ought to be thankful, notably the unit construction, whereby the engine clutch and gear-box casings are cast or built up in one—this method was employed in France to a very limited degree some years ago. Another asset, due to Mr. Henry Ford, is the detachable cylinder head. In 1914 models both these features were scarcely to be found on European cars; today one may say they have become standard practice.

Unit construction, although it may not be in every case an unmitigated blessing especially from a repairing point of view, undoubtedly facilitates production, thereby making for a lower initial cost. If life is gained and a neater and more compact job can be made, while three-point suspension—a characteristic of which the writer is greatly in favor—can easily be arranged with such a unit.

A car built on these lines—unless special measures are taken to avoid it—necessitates central gear and hand-brake controls. In England this means left-hand gear changing. It is questionable whether the motoring public will accept this as a whole, and time alone can settle the matter. To those people who—apart from being amphibious—are able to "use" their left hand to a limited extent, this modus operandi will not prove distasteful, but it must be remembered that there are a number of motorists

and would-be motorists who cannot do anything like changing speed with their left hands.

Details of Design

Be it the fault of the British educational system or of the rule of the road or both, the fact remains and cannot easily be altered. It is to be hoped, however, in spite of this left-hand feature, that unit construction has come to stay; for any reliable means whereby the cost of motoring may be reduced is a step in the right direction. The detachable head is a case in point, and it is merely to be wondered at that European, and for that matter many American designers, did not take the hint from Mr. Ford long before this.

Vacuum feed for the fuel supply is the dernier cri and is fast displacing the pressure system and even that by gravity, for by placing the main tank at the rear valuable body space can be saved. Disc wheels are fast becoming standard, and are now fitted on chassis whether the latter cost £2000 or £200. Some take the form of steel wheels, and many makes were noticed at the exhibition in which the steel wheel allowed the pivot pin in the stub axle to be included so that its central line, if produced, would meet the point of contact of the tire with the ground.

The again is no new feature, having been in use on one of the best-known British commercial vehicles for years. The practice is certainly effective and conduces to light steering. The cantilever type of rear suspension—first brought out in England on the Lanchester car in the early days of motoring—is sweeping all before it and is adopted on all classes of chassis.

Two Sets of Independent Brakes

It is a disappointing fact that there were very few instances of automatic or semi-automatic chassis lubrication to be seen at Olympia. There remain but few important changes in chassis design to record before touching on the matters of accessories and coachwork. Two sets of independent brakes are often fitted in the rear wheel drums. Although such British cars as the Singer used brakes like this 10 years ago, the present-day tendency is due to American design more than to anything else.

It is a good scheme and, provided the adaptation is soundly carried out, is generally accepted as preferable to any known system, with the exception of four-wheel braking. The American method of selling a car complete for the road is admirable, but it is only this year that French and British firms are adopting it. At the exhibition in London, the car which was not supplied with starting gear (in almost every case electrical), lighting, speedometer, complete spare wheel, and so forth, was the exception.

With regard to coachwork and accessories as a whole manufacturers have been content with improving their designs rather than striking out on any original line. There are, however, one or two exceptions. The coupé and the all-weather body have increased in popularity in spite of the present high price for all coach-builders' work. For the small 10-horsepower chassis, known in England as of the light or miniature car class, the coupé is a great favorite, while for the large models, capable of carrying four or five people, the body which can be used either open or completely closed has many partisans.

Individual Needs

This type is much seen in England—perhaps on account of the changeability of the climate—and is certainly the best solution of a double-purpose body. Movable seats, especially of the armchair variety, are the prevailing fashion, and this system of adjustability should have been adopted universally long ago. Before the war the number of firms who supplied a standard car which was provided with adjustable driving seat and control was very limited.

The time has come when the prospective owner-driver should be measured for his car as if he were ordering a new suit, or a gun. To expect all and sundry, tall and short, fat and thin, men and women, to get into a fixed measurement of body and to be comfortable is obviously absurd. The setting of the control pedals and steering column should be alterable, while a sliding driving seat will make up for any deficiencies in leg room, back rest, or side lever position.

Dashboards are now de luxe, with all the instruments let in flush, and many of these boards alone on the luxury chassis are worth as much as a small car complete! Battery storage, which was hitherto very crude on European cars, has improved, the general plan being now to house the box on the inside of the frame and not on the running board, where exposure and excessive vibration must be experienced. The method of allowing the driver to enter a car—fitted with right-hand steering—from the off side is gaining ground, though far too slowly.

V-Shaped Dash and Screen

With central gear control there remains no excuse for neglect of this kind, for it is no difficult problem to house the spare wheel in a position which is accessible and also allows the free use of a door on the driver's side of the car. The more luxurious closed body—and there were many of these triumphs of the coachbuilders' art to be seen at Olympia—is, as a rule, built with a V-shaped dash and screen and this adds both comfort and greater beauty of line to the car.

Frameless semi-automatic raising windows are in vogue and show a considerable advance on the older patterns. The American designer has come round to the European point of view as regards body line. The old type of car gave no idea of unity between chassis and body; even the bonnet seemed distinct from the dash, the front seats from those at the rear, and the wings merely an addition or afterthought, but in the 1920 car chassis and body look one complete whole.

The boat body—carried to extremes

—was all the rage in France some years ago, and 1920 open bodies, British and continental, possess that trim businesslike shape which is obtained by curving sharply the side panels not only on their lower side but also at the top. Thus the modern body has a semi-circular appearance about the sides and this is not unpleasing to the eye. One very great improvement is the invention of the invisible hood.

Invisible Hoods

No hood, however neatly designed or camouflaged, adds beauty to a car's form, and although the hood which can be shut down into a well when not in use, thus being out of sight, takes up a certain amount of body space, it is well worth it, and the life of the covering should be increased owing to proper protection. At the present time, the price of bodies of all types is too high in Europe, and what is wanted in order to get the right body at the right price is the happy medium between European and American methods.

French or British lines and class of construction, coupled with an American system of production, would undoubtedly bring about the right result. Considering that people have five years to think about new accessory inventions for the car, it is a disappointing fact that there were very few real novelties in this line on exhibition at Olympia. There were, of course, innumerable patterns of pumps, jacks, plugs, and labor-saving devices, but nothing startlingly original.

The fashionable plugs are all mica or all brass, dynamo and starters have been made more reliable, but little progress has been made—at any rate in Europe—in connection with a combined lighting, starting, and ignition unit. A crop of car heaters, horns, electrical and mechanical, electrically heated motor clothes, and so on, were to be seen, and most satisfactory of all, to the British idea, a number of different makes of magneto made in England.

Equal to German Magneto

Since France and Britain were obliged to give up using the German magneto—certainly the best in the world in pre-war days—it has, as with many other things, been found possible to construct one just as good without the help of the Germans. The tire problem is still far from being solved, though there are one or two inventors who are working seriously at the matter of an unpuncturable tire, and although considerable success has been achieved already in one instance, these genuine attempts are for the moment being carried out in secret.

It is probable that at the Olympia show of 1920 a tire will be seen which will not only relieve the motorist from all fear of puncture or burst, but will cost less initially than the present type and last three or four times as long. In reviewing, then, the progress that has taken place during the last five years in the motor-car industry, there are two factors which it is necessary to remember before pronouncing judgment. One is that European manufacturers, as a whole, have barely had 12 months to "put their house in order," and during that time have had severe obstacles to surmount, and the other is that there are new ideas which have not yet come before the public gaze and which when they do appear will only help to emphasize the distinct progress that has taken place in the design and construction of the complete motor car of today.

SYRIAN VILLAGES IN OPEN REVOLT

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Beirut

BEIRUT, Syria.—A good deal of trouble has been experienced for some time past among the Syrian villages, some of which have been in open revolt.

The military authorities have, however, now made it known to Fonad Bey Gimlat, the Sheikh de Akl, and others, that they would answer personally for any disturbances in their sphere of influence. A proclamation has also been issued, which states that villages which submitted to the government's orders would receive liberal treatment. On the other hand, they were warned that, if they rebelled against the government, they would suffer the same punishment as that meted out to Mazraat el Chouf.

A short time previously, a number of miscreants hid themselves in this village after having plundered Ain-Traz. When it was decided to arrest them, a party of Lebanese soldiers was sent to Mazraat el Chouf, but they were fired upon by the inhabitants, who kept the soldiers at bay until a French officer with reinforcements arrived and surrounded the village. As the villagers refused to surrender when called upon to do so, the village was attacked and a number of houses set on fire. When the inhabitants saw that the game was up, they took to flight, although a number were captured.

Having seen the fate of this village, the inhabitants of Garifa d'Amatour, who had also intended to resist the authorities, at once asked for parley and promised complete submission. The effect on the neighboring villages of the example which was made of Mazraat el Chouf, has been very marked, and, according to the native press, is quickly bearing fruit among the ignorant populace accustomed to let their chiefs do their thinking for them.

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ENTENTE ALLIANCE ADVISED FOR SPAIN

Count de Romanones Advocates a Military and Economic Alliance With France, Britain, Italy and Portugal

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Amid the wranglings of parties and the serious labor conflicts in Catalonia and elsewhere, a clear call is given to Spain to consider seriously her higher international interests. What with the almost generally condemned Maura manifesto, and the Barcelona troubles, the serious Tangier problem has been almost forgotten for the moment, especially as the Morocco campaign appears to have assumed a quieter and less active phase than before. There is also some reaction of opinion in view of the King's visit to Paris and London.

There is much satisfaction at the way in which King Alfonso has been received in the foreign capitals, especially in Paris, but it is urged in some influential columns that the public appear to forget that after all the King is a constitutional monarch, and that he is not in any position to go off to foreign states unaccompanied by his ministers and make all kinds of important negotiations and agreements with such states. This kind of review is evidently made with a view to influencing the public against expecting too much, but it is still the profound belief, well justified, as it is considered in most responsible quarters, that Don Alfonso's mission has an important official aspect and that the best results are to be hoped for from it.

Alliance With France and Britain

Commenting on the nature of the difference and dispute with France on the Tangier question, which at the time of the King's departure had become somewhat acute, one important newspaper declared that if France took Tangier she would only do it by virtue of her position as one of the conquering powers, by force. But comment has now entirely subsided, not a word being said on the subject by any journal or politician. This is evidently due to a patriotic understanding of the gravity of the affair, and a realization that in certain ways Spain might be said to be at the crossroads and has arrived at a moment of the most vital importance in her history.

At this particular juncture, and just on the eve of the King's somewhat sudden return to Spain, the Count de Romanones, who had preceded His Majesty to Paris and London and had presumably taken his soundings well, has come forth with a pronouncement of supreme importance, indicating a new, definite, and very advanced foreign policy on the part of Spain. In brief, the Count de Romanones advocates an immediate and complete alliance with all the obligations that an alliance embraces, of Spain with France and Great Britain, and an entente with the United States and also with Italy and Portugal.

New Relations Mainly Economic

While the object of these new relations would be mainly economic, it is realized that complete economic ends cannot be obtained without definite political agreements. The Count, moreover, believes that the best, if not the only way to arrive at an absolutely satisfactory solution of the Tangier question is by Spain ceasing to be a "neutral," even the most friendly kind of neutral, and becoming an open and complete ally of the powers that have conquered in the war. In this, obviously, he lays himself open to a charge of opportunism of the most flagrant character, and there are critics who will at once, and not without reason, point out that the time to make alliances with those powers, such as would be acceptable to them, was before or during the war, and not when all the difficulties have been overcome and the fighting finished.

The question naturally arises as to the attitude of the powers whose proposals on the part of Spain for an alliance at this stage of the proceedings, when such alliance would be of most, if not exclusive, benefit to Spain, and when an apparent object of the same would be to improve the Spanish case in the matter of Tangier at the presumptive expense of one of her new allies, France. But in these matters it may easily be too readily concluded that Spain has little to give.

Count Advocated Alliance

A most important consideration in this matter, however, is that it is the

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Count de Romanones who makes the proposition and he has just been to Paris and London and has sounded the governmental elements there upon the subject. The main point is that the Count is practically the only man in Spain who is in a position to put forward such ideas as this, for the reason that for at least 18 months before the war he had become a confirmed advocate of such an alliance.

It was in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in the spring of 1913, that the Count, then Prime Minister, definitely, without equivocation, and for the first time, put forward publicly this idea, which excited no small interest among the European chancelleries at the time. That was a period of a certain hesitation in regard to new international movements in Europe. The situation of the Triple Alliance was being somewhat anxiously considered in certain quarters, and hints were being thrown out to Spain from various influential centers that she might consider the advantage of relaxing the severity of her isolation.

The same idea had occurred to some progressive sections of Spanish thought, and the Count himself had come to the conclusion that Spain could make no considerable advance unless she definitely showed favor to one or other of the great European groups, and that it was not practicable to do very much for her benefit if she continued to pretend that she was the equal friend of everybody, for that only led to her getting nothing from anybody.

Germany Made Advances

At this period Germany had certainly made some soundings in Madrid, and only a few weeks before the interview just referred to an agent of the British Government had been holding consultations there. In this interview, then, the Count, after reviewing the state and requirements of Spain, said that the time for isolation had passed, and that Spain must consider the advisability of being something in the nature of a junior partner in one of the great combinations. Then he said: "Whatever happens, Spain must, above all, preserve the best possible relations with her nearest neighbors by land and sea. By land her nearest neighbor is France; by sea it is England. Nothing that Spain does now or in the future must be the smallest extent prejudice her good relations with those neighbors."

That was a sufficiently unequivocal and definite statement, and was accepted as such. There should be an agreement with either the Triple Alliance or the Triple Entente. The entente, above all, was not to be offended, and there were to be perfect relations with it. Obviously, then, there could be no agreement with the Triple Alliance. It may conveniently be remarked also that about the same time, or a little later, the Count began to insist on a Spanish control of Tangier. It is fair that these reminders should now be made to diminish to a considerable extent any force that might be possessed by the inevitable charges of excessive opportunism on the part of Spain at this moment.

Naturally, the war having broken out, it was not for the Count de Romanones, especially when out of office, bodily to persist in his advocacy of the alliance he had previously proposed, but he has never wavered on the policy. He has now reopened the question at a banquet given in his honor by his political associates at which, in the course of his speech, he dealt in some detail with Spanish foreign policy and its immediate requirements. He made his pronouncements in the way of a first effort in preparation of Spanish public opinion, which will certainly need preparation.

Traditional Policy of Isolation

Many of the advanced leaders of the Left, such as Melquiades Alvarez, leader of the Reformistas, and Mr. Besteiro, the Socialist chief, did not hesitate to declare during the war that they would rather be on the side of a defeated France than on that of a victorious Germany. Nevertheless, the idea of isolation is too deeply ingrained in the Spanish people to permit of any extreme departure from it being suddenly taken, and it has to be remembered that though little or nothing is said today of active friendship with Germany, the latter and Austria have an enormous number of friends in the peninsula who do not

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believe that the future prospects of the defeated powers are anything like as bad as they have been made out to be.

Therefore Spanish policy in these matters has to proceed warily. The Count has begun the campaign, and for the first time since the war has used the word "alliance." In the course of his speech, listened to with close attention and with the utmost approval of his partisans, he urged that it was impossible for Spain to remain politically neutral in the economic war now beginning. Spain had certain commercial interests which could only be properly served by alliance, and there were great dangers in any continuance of her old isolation.

Tangier Necessary to Spain

The decisive hour had struck. Spain's interests were abroad, and the best reasons counseled her to draw close to England and France, as an alliance with these nations would be a safe guarantee for her prosperity and for her tranquillity in the future. All distrust as between France, England, and Spain should now finally disappear. Moreover, by this means a peaceful solution with regard to Tangier might be found. This question, he said, should be settled in an atmosphere of harmony and ought to be regarded as one point in the collective work Spain was called upon to realize.

The visit he had paid to Paris, Count de Romanones said, and his interview with President Wilson had proved to him that Spain could not hold herself aloof from the nations. Tangier was necessary to Spain as, with this port, she would not cease to be a power in the Mediterranean. Then he spoke of the necessity of making public opinion a party to the alliance he thus advocated, for only thus could it be real and lasting in its effects. It would be part of a general policy which should include a close approximation to Italy, the United States, and Portugal, as well as alliance with France and England.

Spain would gather a great increase of prestige from her unique position in the League of Nations as the only neutral having a seat on the executive committee. He was a great believer in the splendid future of the country, the war having shown, as never before, what great agricultural, commercial, and industrial potentialities it possessed. He concluded by saying that he made these statements after declaring their relations must remain intimate and cordial with France and England.

COTTON-GROWING IN THE BELGIAN CONGO

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—With the idea of intensifying the growing of cotton in the Belgian Congo, Louis Franck, Minister of Colonies, recently called a meeting of Belgian financiers and business men to discuss the situation. The result was a decision to form a company with a capital of 5,000,000 francs for the growing, forwarding, and resale of the product. Spinners from Flanders and Verviers were enthusiastic about the idea. Financial aid from a group of bankers was promised.

The new company will take the existing cotton installations of the government at cost price, but the latter will continue to assist the industry in every possible way. At Ghent recently large quantities of cotton were received from the Congo. Some doubt is expressed in Ghent as to the Congo cotton becoming a serious factor in the trade owing to the labor situation there.

LABOR WANTS "HOME RULE FOR LONDON"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Among the resolutions to be discussed at the annual conference of the London Labor Party at Essex Hall in November is one standing in the name of the executive calling on the London County Council to press for legislation for parliamentary devolution giving Greater London a Parliament and Home Rule for local affairs.

"London Labor," says the resolution, "is strongly opposed to the existence and creation of special bodies for special services, such as ports, police, water, and electricity supply, housing, and transit, because they complicate London government, lead to poor citizenship and keep great public services out of the direct control of the electorate. The conference demands from Parliament local self-government for London." An amendment from the Bermondsey Trades Council urges an annual election of one-third of each London Borough Council.

The executive is also bringing forward a motion on profiteering, and nationalization of land, mines, and electricity, and all forms of transport, and demanding legislation empowering local authorities freely to trade "in order that they may compete the profiteers out of industry."

CORDIAL RELATIONS OF CHILE AND BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—His Excellency Don Ismael Tocornal, Special Ambassador of the Republic of Chile to the King, and the members of the Chilean Mission were entertained to a dinner at Claridge's by the banks, merchants, and public companies of the City of London associated with Chile.

The Hon. Herbert Gibbs, who presided, in proposing the toast of "The Ambassador," said that nowhere in the world was Chile so well known as in the City of London, and nowhere was she so much respected or so much appreciated. As they in Great Britain were the pioneers of the foreign trade of Chile, so they had their roots very deep in Chilean soil. By the Chilean people they were regarded as they loved to regard themselves, as their partners in prosperity and adversity. Forty years ago there were many who thought that Chile could not possibly recover from the effects of the war, or at all events that it would take a very long time. Their country would recover in precisely the same way and for the same reason that Chile had before recovered. The main reason was the prestige which accrued to a victorious country. Prestige had a wide meaning which, translated into the language of merchants and bankers, meant credit. The ideal of those countries was absolute integrity and that reflected upon the government and the citizens and enabled a full development of trade to take place.

Mr. Tocornal, in responding, expressed the hope that now that the tribulations of war were over the generous sentiments which united the two countries in affection would impel both to multiply the ties that bound them together.

STEAMER RESCUES PRE-WAR RUN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Matson Navigation Company's steamer Maui, which was taken off the San Francisco-Honolulu run two years ago by the United States Government for war work, arrived at this port recently on her first trip after being released from government service.



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BUSINESS CONTROL IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Board of Nine Directors, Representing Workers, Technical Experts, and the Public, Are Appointed to Manage Industry

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on December 9 and 10.

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PARIS, France—Continuing his description of the economic basis of Soviet Russia, W. R. Humphries goes on to explain the system as applied to separate industries. To manage each industry, there is a "Central" or board of directors, composed of nine members. Taking for example the coal industry, to manage all the coal mines in Soviet Russia there is a "Coal Central" of nine members appointed as follows: three by the National Coal Workers Union, (practical workers), three by the Supreme Council of Public Economy (the public), and the remaining three are technical experts appointed upon recommendation of the coal-mine managers. Three elements are thus represented, the practical workers, the public and the technical experts.

To manage each mine or group of mines there is a board of three managers. One comes from the workers, elected either directly or through their mine committee, and whom they may change at any time. The second member is appointed from Moscow by the Coal Central, a technical mining engineer, and the third comes from the Regional Economic Council, a body representing all the workers in all the industries of that economic region.

Managers Have Real Power

To these managers and technical experts is given real power. They are not at the mercy of the chance vote of a lot of more or less ignorant workers. They have power to hire and to "fire," tempered by the fact that there is machinery for appeal and adjustment.

If a worker is disciplined, suspended or discharged, he thinks unjustly, he appeals to his shop committee, which then takes up the dispute with the three managers, one of whom is their own man. Most disputes would be peacefully settled at that point. If, however, the managers stood by their decision, the next step of the shop committee would be to appeal to the Regional Economic Council, which body, it will be remembered, appointed manager number two. It is highly improbable that any dispute would get past this point without being settled. If, it did, however, no dispute would be reached, for the Coal Central at Moscow would be the next place of adjustment.

Final Court of Appeal

The final court of all is the Supreme Economic Council, though it is inconceivable that any but a national industry-wide conflict would ever get so far without being amicably settled. Another route that also in the end leads to the Supreme Economic Council would begin with the local branch of the Coal Workers Union, going up to its national body and thence to the Supreme Economic Council, which has the final authority.

If the workers in any factory then refused to accept the decision of the Supreme Council, they would so obviously be striking against all the workers of Russia that they would find absolutely no support in public opinion whatsoever, and there would be no difficulty in filling their places.

As a means of stimulating productivity in the nationalized factories, the day or weekly wage has been given in many places to a modified piece-work system or premium wage scale.

Minimum and Maximum Wages

Where work cannot be measured, as for instance, executives, technical engineers, clerical workers, and teachers, another system has been adopted. All such occupations are classified into 27 groups (with sub-groups) ranging from the young unskilled laborer or boy just entering industry up to the technical experts and executives at the top, with salaries ranging between 1200 rubles a month minimum up to 4000 rubles a month maximum. That "maximum" is exceeded sometimes by any sum necessary to secure some desired technical expert, though it is regarded as a defection from the rule.

No believing Communist, not even Mr. Lenin himself, is paid more than 4000 rubles a month. It is interesting to hear that recently teachers have been placed in group number one, with the technical experts and executives, getting the highest rate of pay. Wages in the cooperative industries are determined by mutual agreement, as also in the privately-owned industries.

Art as a Vocation

Artists, writers, poets, actors, lecturers, singers, and many others are either "free lances" receiving in fees whatever their patrons pay them, or they may be in the employ of various organizations. During the period of immaturity or mediocrity, they may earn their daily bread in more prosaic occupations, their art being an avocation. Doctors, dentists, and nurses may practice privately as before, or they may be employed by the departments of public health which are rapidly socializing medicine. Priests are no longer in the pay of a state church, but are now paid by their congregations.

Lawyers, as such, seem to have been hard hit. Some former lawyers were appointed as judges in the new People's Courts of Equity. It is surprising to find how many lawyers were revolutionists and themselves regarded their former profession as parasitic. Lenin himself was once a lawyer. Professional lawyers have been supplanted by a system of courts elected

by the Soviets and acting according to the principles of what they call common-sense justice.

Foreign Trade

When foreign trade is resumed, supporting the Soviet Government to be still in power, imports and exports will be a government monopoly, managed by the Supreme Council of Public Economy. In selling goods to Soviet Russia expenses of salesmanship, advertising, and long-time credits will be eliminated. Russia will get the benefit of large-scale buying, getting competitive bids from American, English, French and German manufacturers.

The government has expressed unwillingness to buy goods made by cheap labor, as it might in the Orient. If practicable, Soviet Russia plans to

be entered. The trials were held at various agricultural zones in the kingdom such as Apres, Givry, Gembloux, Wervicq, and Roosbeke. The farmers and the jury were able to see the machines in operation on different kinds of grounds, and under diverse conditions. Baron Ruzette, Minister of Agriculture, Duc d'Ursel, president of the Automobile Club, Mr. Langlois, president of the Motoculture Commission, J. Dumont de Chassart, and Baron de Moffarts were among those present at the trials. Mr. Lepia, director-general at the Ministry of Colonies, headed the jury. The tests were rigorously controlled as to consumption of fuel, ground covered, and work accomplished. The unanimous opinion was that the tractor has won its place in farming, and it is expected that it will be introduced in Belgium on an in-

PREMIER CAUTIOUS ON TUNNEL SCHEME

Mr. Lloyd George Says Scheme Would Pay, but Before Agreeing for Government He Would Like to Take Military Advice

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England—A deputation of members of the Channel Tunnel Committee of the House of Commons waited on the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street, recently, for the purpose of urging that the consent of the

was not then very enthusiastic, as it doubted the tunnel's being a paying concern. He thought they were wrong there. But the military advisers were against it, and the government had decided they could not fly in the face of military and naval opinion.

Ministers Support Scheme

Mr. Lloyd George went on to point out how much the war had altered the attitude of ministers toward the project, changing it from rooted hostility to one of support of the scheme, and he dwelt on the enormous difference the tunnel would have made in the conveying of troops to France. At the same time he said he thought that if the tunnel had been in existence the Germans would have made every effort to seize both Calais and Boulogne, though he admitted that in that case the allied strategy would have been altered and they could always have destroyed the tunnel. All these considerations, he said, had doubtless had their effect in the changed attitude toward the scheme.

Nevertheless, the Prime Minister said, they wanted to examine it a little more carefully and to get the opinion of their military and naval advisers as to the dangers of a surprise attack. The members of the deputation would agree, he thought, that they could not face any risk of an enemy capturing the bridgehead, if he might apply this military term to the tunnel portal and thus permit the enemy to convert the country from an island into a mere appendage of the continent of Europe. If, however, the military advice were favorable, the government would certainly be prepared to support the scheme on general grounds.

After some further questions had been put to the Prime Minister by the deputation, Sir Arthur Balfour thanked him for receiving them, but said that it was depressing to be told that he was still going to inquire into the subject after so many years.

Belgium a Large Importer

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Statistics recently published in Belgium show that imports for the first nine months of the year, under the heading of special commerce amounted to 3,162,254 francs, and exports to 1,071,823,554 francs, an excess of 2,090,430,700 francs in favor of imports. These included: Imports: Living animals, 80,668,126 francs; foodstuffs and liquors, 897,826,814 francs; animal, vegetable, and mineral products, 904,059,255 francs; silver and gold, unwrought and in money, 8,223,420 francs; manufactured products, 1,271,476,474 francs. Exports: Living animals, 1,384,687 francs; foodstuffs and liquors, 276,245,576 francs; animal, vegetable and mineral products etc., 492,581,279 francs; manufactured products, 298,379,515 francs; gold and silver, unwrought and money, 3,132,554 francs.

Importers and Dried Fruits

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, England—The Food Controller has issued under the Dried Fruits (Restriction) Order, 1919, a general license which excludes dried plums, prunes, peaches, apricots, pears, and apples from the provisions of that order. This will enable importers to take delivery of and deal in these dried fruits, the sale of which will be governed by the Dried Fruits (Wholesale Prices) Order, 1919, and the Dried Fruits (Retail Prices) Order, 1918.

BRITAIN'S PENSION BILL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, England—Sir L. Worthington Evans, M. P., Minister of Pensions; Gen. Sir W. R. Birdwood, M. P., Justice Sargent, and Admiral Sir G. Digby Moir were guests of the Haberdashers Company at a Livery

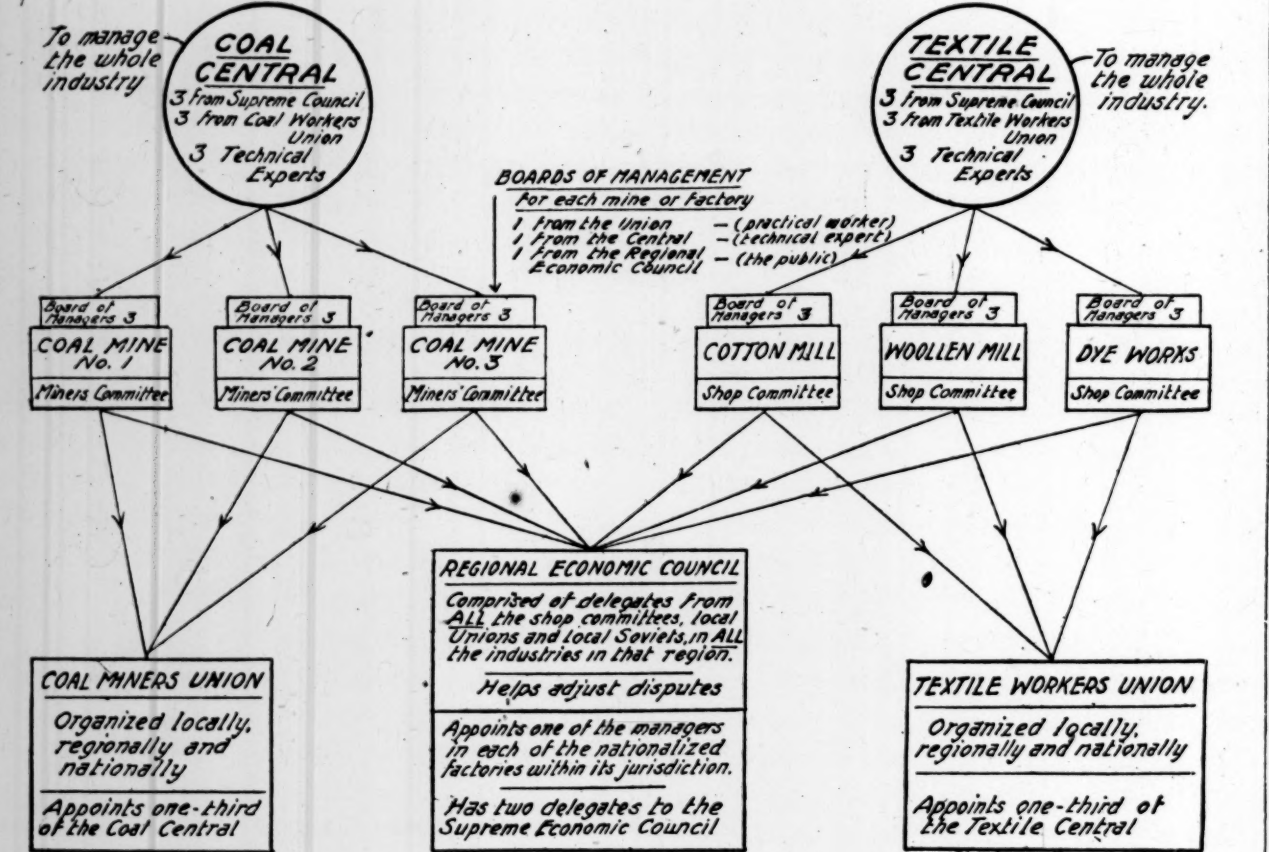


Diagram takes as examples the coal and textile centrals, and indicates the machinery for the adjustment of industrial disputes

How industrial managers are appointed in Soviet Russia

Diagram takes as examples the coal and textile centrals, and indicates the machinery for the adjustment of industrial disputes

require with every piece of goods bought by it the guarantee that no child-labor has entered into its manufacture.

Gold No Longer Required

Available to pay for first purchases it has stores of hemp, hides, flax, timber, platinum and gold. It has \$200,000,000 in gold bullion immediately available. Vladimir Milutin, associate chairman of the Supreme Council of National Economy recently said: "Gold is no longer required for internal financial purposes. We keep gold reserves only for trade with foreign countries. As soon as the blockade is raised we intend to purchase tremendous quantities of manufactured products abroad, paying for them with gold and raw materials, such as lumber, wool, hemp, flax and cotton."

"Internally money has lost its former importance since we have nationalized the industries and commerce. Even now, when our textile trust buys coal from the fuel trust no actual money is transferred from the treasury of the first trust to that of the second, but the value in money is entered on the books. Since both trusts are government-owned the deposits of one are equalized by the surpluses of the other in the state treasury. Money is thus used only as a measure of value. Under complete nationalization money would therefore disappear as a purchasing power. Gold would then be used only for dental and similar purposes within Soviet Russia."

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increased scale, especially since there has been a considerable diminution in the supply of Belgian horses, many of which were taken by the Germans.

GREEK PLAY AS PROPAGANDA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, England—Patrons of the League of Nations Union met at the Curzon Hotel recently, Lord Shaw presiding, when Prof. Gilbert Murray described "The Trojan Women," the Greek play of Euripides, which is being produced as a propaganda play by the union. Professor Murray said he imagined the reason why they had chosen this play to assist their aims was because it was the first expression of pity for mankind. It was the greatest play against war. It did not give the solution, for that was the business of diplomats and international lawyers. Lord Shaw, in congratulating Professor Murray upon his exposition of the tragedy, said he hoped it would assist them in their attitude toward the League of Nations. With regard to the League, they must see to it that the order of the world was preserved. The idea of combination and cooperation between many nations would provide an international police force for the democracy of civilization.

BELGIAN GLASS WORKS RESTART

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The re-lighting of five new furnaces for the Belgian glass works industry is anticipated shortly, though there is some anxiety lest the lack of coal should interfere with this. In the stemmed-ware branch there is considerable activity shown, and manufacture is expected to be resumed immediately.

PACKING-CASE MAKERS' BALLOT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, England—At a meeting of London packing-case makers at a White-chapel, it was resolved to take a ballot as to whether there shall be a strike on the question of the recognition of union rules affecting women's labor. It is held that the employers have gone back on their word with reference to certain conditions. It was stated that a girl of 16 could do the same work as a woman of 21, and the dispute hangs on an allegation that the employers take advantage of cheap women labor. About 15,000 workers are affected. A voluntary levy of 2s. 6d. per week during the ballot was resolved upon.

TRACTOR TRIALS IN BELGIUM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Belgium has recently held a tractor demonstration in which American, British, French and Belgian machines, among others,

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MODERN ATTITUDE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England—The forty-first annual dinner of the Old Millbillings Club was held recently at Princes Restaurant, Mr. R. Buckland presiding.

Europe's Urgent Need of Transport

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, England—Speaking at

Muswell Hall, London, recently, Mr. Kennedy Jones, M. P., said that the vital fact today which had to be solved was the question of transport. The transport of Europe had completely broken down. Rumania had never had so great a harvest as this year, but it had never been so completely without transportation facilities. Until transport in Europe was solved, there could be no solution of the economic difficulties which today confronted the governments of the world.

Paris at the moment was in the throes of a fuel famine. Coal was forbidden in private houses. Why? Because, in the first place, Germany had destroyed the French coal mines in the north of France, and, finally, because the supplies from Great Britain and the United States, which were to take the place of the lost home output, had been reduced or stopped by strikes in the two countries. The people of the world were revolving in a vicious circle, which must be broken. It could only be done by economy in living, and the increase of output. That must be the policy of the whole nation and of every class.

Survey of Hawaiian Schools

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Dr. P. R. Kolbe of the municipal university at

Akron, Ohio, and Dr. W. W. Kemp, head of the department of education of the University of California, arrived here recently to assist Dr. Frank Bunker, head of the city schools division of the Department of Education in Washington, in making a survey of the public and private schools of the territory.

Belgians and German Trade

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The "Belgique Industrielle" discusses the much

quoted question of the resumption of relations with Germany. It recalls the adoption recently of a resolution of the "Bourse Industrielle de Belgique" to exclude members having direct commercial relations with Germany, but allowing purchases in the latter country through groups, if indispensable products could not be procured elsewhere. The paper takes issue with this half-way method of procedure and declares "patriotically for the resumption of business."

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WHERE BARGAINS ARE FOR SALE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Pleas—Mees—you tell me where ees th' leetle babee's shirt—" It came from a man who looked as if he were in constant communication with the camera. Black mustaches that were terrible to see bristled over the stiff mouth. Beady eyes gave forth a hostile and roving gleam under glowering brows. A touch of sartorial gayety was added to the well-worn clothes by a cravat of flaming crimson. Oddly enough removed from the general makeup of the man seemed his errand—buying baby's shirts. Daggers would have been more in keeping. In his hand hung an old-fashioned string bag, sagging with its freight of diversified purchases. The absurd blue kid of a baby's first-size shoe shone bravely between the cords and further up was an aluminium measuring cup.

The girl across the counter shot a half-fearful, half-whimsical look at her somewhat insolent looking customer, and then giggled hoarsely at her next-door neighbor. Her lip curled at the corner and she whistled, rather than said, "Gee, Edie, pipe th' bad guy, will yuh."

And turning back to the man, she raised a hand, plentifully ringed with astonishing things that glittered, to her crimped hair, shifted her gum, and said in the tone of hauteur that only belongs to the Lady of the Counter, "Wot wuz it 'chu wanted?"

"If you pleas—I like da shirt for my leetle Francesca—she ees one year t'ree mawth—her mama she say to get da wool so as make um warm—you know—"

Presently, having accomplished his errand with the more or less scornful assistance of the Haughty One, the man went on his way, with his little string bag and his solicitude over warm shirts for his baby. And a flow of unexpected philosophy tumbled from the cruel-looking lips of the girl. "Say, Edie—I often wonder about them guys—they look as if they wuz bad guys, an' yet when they git married and raise them large families they sure do treat 'em swell. Wops love kids, I guess, but I ast yuh Edie, didn't he look like he cut throats for a outdoor sport? Ho—hum—yuh goin' out to t' automat?"

The Bargain Store

Wandering up and down the aisles of a bargain department store is almost as much fun for the average observer of human nature as ants are reputed to be for entomologists. To begin with there is everything in the world to be bought from thumb tacks to fur coats. Sometimes the pins in the tacks come out at first contact with the wall, and the fur on the coats is inclined to molt. But the fun of buying never seems dampened. And the clientele is unlimited. There is apt to be a good deal of cheap wit at the expense of the store, but at the same time there is a candid recognition of the fact that the values to be had there warrant even the most earnest coupon-cutter going there for certain things. One even hears of men high in the world of finance going there regularly for certain necessities. Sometimes those whose worldly goods are known to be extensive wear a sheepish grin as they roam up and down the aisles or dive in, make their purchase and dive out again. The poorer ones frankly stay hours, with evident satisfaction.

There are a number of signs, as sure to attract productive attention as a slap in the face. One in particular seems to be thought very well of by the managers of the store, for copies of it are hung over practically every table and counter. "There's more where that came from," which would seem an optimistic enough slogan on which to run a store! It's a peculiar store in many ways and its frequenters seem to be in a sense, permanent. I heard one woman announce querulously, "Well yuh said yuh'd hev them 25-cent flannels in this Sat'day and wot I wanta know is why ain't they here? I come a-purpose fer 'em."

The Human Pageant

But it's like almost everything in this world, there is the pathetic side as well as the uproarious side to it all. Hunting about, up and down the aisles for people who had something or other to recommend them particularly to public interest, there could be found things that would make one involuntarily catch one's breath.

Slowly coming toward me were two lanky figures. Flat, angular faces, as calm as a summer noontide and as unemotional, the two pottered through the aisle in an aimless sort of way. They looked passively frightened over the jostle of the crowd, and once one of them let forth a little squeak because someone clumped down on her foot. On the whole, they seemed inclined to let the mob tramp over them rather than put up a fight. One felt instinctively that they were of the stolid type who would think it "indicative" to raise an objection in public.

Their clothing was of shabby gentility. One wore a vaporous white lace veil wisping from her old hair. There was, with both of them, a certain attempt at grave bravery of apparel and they clutched at their purses with the unmistakable knowledge of poverty.

Evidently one of the sisters was of a comparatively frivolous temperament, for she dragged her more austere companion over to a counter that contained festoons of cheap lace. Then there came, in all the pert-up hope of months, "Oh, Jenny, I'm going to spend my hope-box money for some lace to fix up my old silk nightgown. You don't think it'd be wrong, do you? You know we only save that money in our hope boxes just for the things we most want and I—I just want 't have things nice once in a while."

And it brought from her evidently more practical-minded sister an energetic response that somehow hid un-

der its sharp tone a wealth of indulgence: "Pshaw—no! go on—po'r thing—you haven't hed much in the way of gewgaws." And several yards of the horribly cheap and coarse lace were bought, to induce a prospect so delirious to the beauty-starved one that even the noisy girl who had waited on

seemed as though life were generally, for most of them, at a low ebb, but one thing I did see that made the whole of the day that had gone before well worth having lived through.

Through one of the doorways that was cluttered with the stream of late shoppers, there came two girls. There

kickin' 'round in some old store while I chased off I'd expect some one 't feed yuh some'n."

The words were scarcely out of her mouth when a small-sized whirlwind bore down on her. One assumed, from the torrent that followed, concerning people who fed other people's beautiful



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"And the clientele is unlimited"

the counter was stilled for a moment and looked after the departing pair with only a muttered "Gee—"

An Adventure

"Hyar, you nigger—you gotta keep a eye on disyer kid o' yuall's—'r else he'll git lost an' then what?" The somewhat brisk summons to duty came in a throaty, rich voice and down through a vista of cheap-curtained aisles there billowed rather than walked a Negro woman of huge proportions, the curt message of her loud talk belied by a positively glowing smile. One hand grasped the unwilling and dirty paw of her offspring, a small gentleman of perhaps, four summers, very black, very gay. His eyes fairly popped out of his woolly head with the excitement of "goin' shoppin'," and each counter held new delights that pointed toward his early and protracted separation from his maternal parent. She did her best to drag him along, and he did his best to ruin the party.

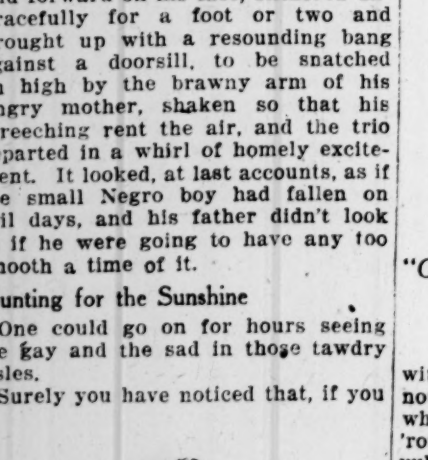
At last, with a desperate tug, the little rowdy broke loose with a defiant and ear-splitting "Yi—!" and dove off, knocking people this way and that in his mad rush, dragging odds and ends of things off counters—a flying streak of blackness in the thunder-struck crowd.

After him pelted his unhappy and breathless mother. She shrieked, loudly and regularly, "Hyar, you limb—of you doan git yuh hide tanned fer this—come right back hyar—somp'n dretful's goin' t' happ'n t' yuall when you gits home—be sure o' that—" A somewhat unenthusiastic second to this ultimatum was given by the alleged head of the house, who tagged along after her, but his whimpering tone betrayed long years of submission to a stronger hand. Salesgirls yelled with glee or said things uncomplimentary under their breath, as the spirit moved them—rather haughty-looking footmen danced about looking under tables for the child. Their views on the subject were brief and gusty. Finally the hapless youngster was caught up with, through having the misfortune to catch his foot on a low stair. He slid forward on his face, slithered ungraciously for a foot or two and brought up with a resounding bang against a doorpost, to be snatched on high by the brawny arm of his angry mother, shaken so that his screeching rent the air, and the trio departed in a whirl of homely excitement. It looked, at last accounts, as if the small Negro boy had fallen on evil days, and his father didn't look as if he were going to have any too smooth a time of it.

Hunting for the Sunshine

One could go on for hours seeing the gay and the sad in those tawdry aisles.

Surely you have noticed that, if you



with a slight swagger over stooping to notice small children, "Hey—kids—what'ya doin' here? Ain't yer Ma 'round somewheres? Whyn't she take yuh home t' bed?"

The two children looked at the glorious visions in front of them in goggle-eyed astonishment. One of them had presence of mind enough to speak when she was spoken to. "No—Ma—I guess she's forgot us—we bin here almost all day I guess it is—when she come in she plumped us down here and told us t' stay here until she come back. Guess she ain't never comin' back. Oh—gee—lady—I'm awful sleepy—" and one grimy little fist dragged its back over the yawning mouth, the eyes, lovely despite their none too clean surroundings, were heavy and listless.

The girl who had "started the party," as her companion scoffingly remarked, turned angrily, hands on hips, to the other. "Say—I ast yuh—ain't sum wimmie in the limit? They got nice kids an' they gotta right t' treat 'em decent. Th' idea o' these kids beln' out at this time o' night. Here, you kids—git some o' this candy int' yuh pockets. Don't eat it all t' once. Also maybe yer Ma'll likely tell yuh that yuh shouldn't never take candy from strangers. She's right—an' don't yuh never do it again. But, gee! I hed two nice kids like you an' left yuh

Feeding the Children

Suddenly the two flashy girls spied the children. "Fer heaven's sake, Doris, will yuh look at them kids! Whyn't thunder ain't they home in bed. C'm'on over 'n see if they're lost or somethin'."

Striding over to the children, the one holding the candy box said, rather



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Of the type who would think it 'indicate' to raise an objection in public"

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children candy between meals, that the whirlwind was the mother. She yanked the children downward. The two little chorpa girls exchanged a sage smile and a wink and strolled off. And one of them shot back over her shoulder, "Anyhow, I give the kid the candy and seen her smile!"



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Wot wuz it 'chu wanted?"

'GOD SAVE THE KING'

From Le Journal des Débats, Paris, France

One realm of races four,
Blest more and ever more,
God save our land!
Home of the brave and free,
In the silver sea,
True nurse of chivalry,
God save our land!

Kinsfolk in love and birth
From utmost ends of earth,
God save us all!
Bid strife and hatred cease,
Bid hope and joy increase,
Spread universal peace,
God save us all!

On the 6th of July, at the thanksgiving service held at the Cathedral of St. Paul's, the two last verses of the British national anthem were modified from the traditional text. This, then, is the new version of the song now more than 200 years old. It is well known that "God Save the King" was sung for the first time by the musician Henry Carey, at a banquet given in celebration of the taking of Portobello by Admiral Vernon, on Nov. 20, 1739. It is, therefore, the exact contemporary of that other national air, "Rule Britannia," which is taken from Arne's "Alfred" (1740).

A few years later, at the time when the Pretender was proclaimed in Edinburgh (1745), "God Save the King" became the symbol of loyalty, and was often sung in the London theaters. But Carey was no longer there to enjoy the success of his hymn, of which he claimed to have written the words and the music. It was not long before this claim was contested. This composer of operas, melodies, and cantatas was no genius; but this does not prevent him being the authentic author of a ballad still very popular in the England of today.

His "God Save the King" was destined to singular fortunes. Published for the first time in England in 1742 or 1743, and on the continent at The Hague, in 1746, in a collection of songs for the use of the Freemasons, it was transformed in 1790 by Harries of Flensburg into a Danish hymn, which Schumacher of Lubeck picked out three years later for the benefit of the Prussians; that is why the hymn of the German Empire, "Heil dir im Siegerkranz," was sung to words written for the King of Denmark and to the air of an English melody.

But the strangest legend in connection with the origin of "God Save the King" is that which fixes its birthplace at Saint-Cyr. Lully is said, at the request of Madame de Brionne, to have put to music a hymn written by her for the welcome of Louis XIV—"Grand Dieu, sauvez le Roi!" Handel, according to this story, became acquainted with it, claimed it as his, and introduced it under his own name in England.

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—From paragraphs that have already appeared in these columns it will be seen that the question of women's status as students at Oxford and Cambridge has been treated in very leisurely fashion by the university authorities. But a new turn is now given to these academic discussions by an amendment in the House of Commons of the Sex Qualification (Removal) Bill. The new clause, which was moved by Major Hills, provides that nothing in the statutes or charter of any university shall preclude the authorities from making provision for the admission of women to membership or to any degree, right, or privilege. This constitutes a courteous but unmistakable invitation to the ancient universities to settle the whole question on generous lines.

At Barnett House, Oxford, the first of a series of addresses on "Rural Sociology" was delivered a short while since by Mr. A. W. Ashby of the Institute for Research in Agricultural Economics. Amongst other matters, he analyzed the distribution of property in Oxfordshire, and pointed out a clear division of society into three groups: owners of the land, owners of moving capital, and the great mass of the manual workers. Mr. Ashby said that, as formerly, the present farmers were the sons of farmers. Where there had been a decline in the position of such families in the seventies and early eighties, Jessop had shown that this was not due to extravagance but to want of intellectual elasticity.

These lectures are being given in connection with the Horace Plunkett Foundation. Its establishment is due to Sir Horace Plunkett himself, who occupied the chair on this occasion, and not the least interesting part of the proceedings were the autobiographical details supplied by the chairman. "The circumstances of my life," he said, "have made me interested in the rural side of western civilization. Born and bred in Ireland, I am naturally interested in the industry by which my countrymen live. By profession I am not a lecturer, but as a ranchman I studied one branch of agriculture for 10 years in the United States. . . . When I came back some 30 years ago to work in my own country I decided not to mix myself up in politics. Being a practically minded man, I took up rural life and made it my life's work. All through those 30 years I have maintained my connection with the United States, partly for business reasons, but much more because I had become interested in the rural life problem there. It was not so important or urgent a problem in the United States as it is in my own country of Ireland. What is interesting in the United States is that they are a forward-looking people, and have devoted much more study to the social aspect than we have in this country, or than they have in any country that I know. The little trust which I have founded, and which you have very kindly come here today to assist in its work, seeks to promote theoretical study and practical work in the building up of a rural society which will fit into modern progress. Obviously, the thinking on the subject can best be done at some university, and I chose Oxford not because I am an Oxford man myself, but because I hold that the older universities of Oxford and Cambridge are, for every reason, much more interested in rural life than any others."

The London School of Economics (University of London) has a new chief, Sir William Beveridge was a civil servant, and it is therefore of peculiar interest that he should have chosen as the title of his inaugural lecture at the school, "The Public Service in War and Peace." For long connected with the Board of Trade, he became during the latter part of the war Lord Rhondda's right-hand man in the Ministry of Food. This gave him an unusual opportunity of comparing the older class of permanent civil servants with the hastily improvised staffs needed to cope with the many new state activities which the war set going. Sir William said that of the 329,000 persons employed at the date of the armistice not more than a sixth had been in government departments before the war. In most departments, however, the influence of the old civil servants had been out of all proportion to their numbers. The Ministry of Food was a striking example of this. Though it had but a handful of civil servants, they occupied very important positions; and, as a result of Lord Rhondda's deliberate policy, the organization of the department followed civil service lines probably more closely than in any other of the new ministries. At the same time the ministry utilized freely the services of business men, and carried out its control very largely through the traders themselves. Lord Rhondda did not himself administer, but he took a most statesmanlike course; he knew that in food control it was necessary to carry the public with him, and the result of Lord Rhondda's deliberate policy, the organization of the department followed civil service lines probably more closely than in any other of the new ministries. At the same time the ministry utilized freely the services of business men, and carried out its control very largely through the traders themselves. 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PANAMA PALM IS VALUABLE FOR OIL

Comparatively Little Known Species Occurring in Central American Countries Is Attracting Some Attention

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone.—A comparatively little-known palm occurring in Panama and other Central American countries has been found to be a source of vegetable oil which is attracting the attention of those interested in the subject. This palm is known in Panama as piba. In other Central American countries it goes under the names of pelibaye, peliballe, pilibay, pilbae, and pilbay. The palm grows to a height of about 25 feet, and is usually from six to eight inches thick at the ground. It is covered from top to bottom with thickly-studded sharp spines from one to six inches long.

The piba palm bears a large bunch of yellow or red nuts about the size of a large plum. One tree will produce from 30 to 40 pounds of these nuts per year, or rather every eight months. The nuts are unlike other palm nuts in not having a central kernel, but the fruit is a solid mass of pulpy fibrous material inclosed in a thin rind. When cooked the nuts have a flavor somewhat of chestnuts, but they are quite oily, the oil contents being about 20 per cent of the total weight. This percentage of oil is not as high as in the case of some other palm nuts, but the tree has an advantage over other palms by coming into bearing sooner than many others, as it begins to bear between the second and third year after planting.

An acre may be planted with 200 of these trees and produce 6000 pounds of nuts in a single season. The nuts will yield more than one-half a ton of oil of the same general character as other palm oils and worth as much as cottonseed oil. The palm will continue to bear for 20 or 30 years. It has an advantage over most other palm trees by reason of the ease with which the nuts are harvested. The climbing of tall coconut palm trees to get the nuts down without injury is an expensive part of the coconut industry. The same remark applies to the celebrated African nut-palm, the elais guineensis, which usually attains to the height of between 50 and 100 feet. The piba palm is low enough for the nuts to be gathered by having the stem cut from the tree with a hook knife on the end of a long pole. The piba palm does not attain its maximum height until after several years of bearing, so that in its younger stage it is still easier to harvest the nuts. It also has the advantage that the kernels do not require to be crushed by powerful hydraulic machinery, as in the case with some others, nor to be husked and sun-dried like the coconut. The nuts may be easily lacerated and the oil recovered by either boiling in hot water or by pressure or by the vacuum extraction process. The residue is a valuable feed for hogs and a highly valuable fertilizer. It can also be used to produce illuminating gas.

The value of the produce of the piba palm may be estimated at present at about \$150 an acre while the expense of planting and harvesting need not exceed \$40 an acre, including the clearing of the forest. Piba nuts constituted an important item of food among Central and South American Indians ages ago, and are still popular with the natives today. Unlike coconut palms, piba will grow well in the remote interior in mountainous districts away from the sea. The piba palm has also one other characteristic differentiating it from most palms and giving it an additional value. The wood of the palm is solid throughout, and consists of compact black and gray fibers which are so dense as to make it a favorite timber for small cabinet purposes, for walking canes and decorative uses. It is highly resistant to decay, and it takes a fine polish and turns jet black with age. It is also almost as heavy as ebony. Because of its timber, the palm is principally known as black palm, and is more sought for at present for walking sticks than for its nuts, although the nuts may become a valuable economic product when their qualities are more widely known.

STRICT PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The provincial executive of the Peoples Prohibition Association, in session here, expressed keen dissatisfaction with the enforcement of the Prohibition Act, particularly in regard to medical prescriptions containing alcohol. While it was agreed that the majority of the medical men in this Province were observing not only the letter but the spirit of the law, it was emphasized in no uncertain terms that there were those who were not.

It was decided by the executive to ask the provincial government to pass an amendment to the Prohibition Act, prohibiting the granting of prescriptions for more than eight ounces of alcohol to persons living in a city, and not more than 12 ounces to persons living more than five miles from a physician. The average amount now prescribed was half a gallon. A limit of 100 prescriptions a month will also be demanded.

The executive decided to oppose the hot men's demand for compensation for the loss of their business, which will be considered by the Clement inquiry opening here on December 18.

CANADA'S CEREAL YIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to figures issued by the Dominion Bureau

of Statistics, the yield of cereals in Canada was placed for the month of September at 193,688,800 bushels, including 174,687,000 bushels of spring wheat and 19,001,800 bushels of fall wheat. Upon the acreage sown the average yield per acre is 10½ bushels for spring wheat, 23½ bushels for fall wheat, and 11½ bushels for all wheat. In 1918 the total yield of wheat was 189,075,350 bushels, or 11 bushels per acre. For oats the average yield per acre for Canada is 27 bushels, representing a total of 399,368,000 bushels as compared with last year's average of 28½ bushels and a total of 426,312,500 bushels. Barley, with an average of 22 bushels, yields 66,443,500 bushels, as against last year's average of 24½ bushels and total of 77,287,240 bushels. Rye, with an average yield per acre of 14½ bushels, yields the total of 8,224,100 bushels as against 15½ bushels and 8,504,400 bushels in 1918. The yields in 1919 for the three prairie provinces are estimated at 161,419,000 bushels of wheat, 246,856,000 bushels of oats, 46,412,000 bushels of barley and 5,954,000 bushels of rye.

NEW HIGHWAYS ON THE DESERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRSON CITY, Nevada.—Under the Federal Aid Road Act, Nevada is building a new highway, totaling some \$1,000,000, have been let in Nevada this year. Under this act the federal government pays one-half the cost of construction, including engineering supervision; one-fourth is paid from the state highway fund which is maintained by taxation, and one-fourth from the road funds of the respective counties.

It was held to be inadvisable for the State to attempt to construct really good roads alone, because of the limited population and vast area. The federal government actually owns about 90 per cent of the area of the State. For this reason a bill has been introduced in Congress intended to assist Nevada and other western states of limited population in building roads. These states should, it is held, receive more than 50 per cent of the cost of construction from the government.

The road from Reno to Huffer's is the first road in the United States to be built under the Federal Aid Act. At present no roads through the desert parts of the State are being built of concrete. There the roads are being surfaced with gravel which when properly rolled makes a hard metal surface. This type of surface requires constant maintenance, but is more economical than concrete for a desert road, and with proper maintenance is just as good.

The sum of \$7,000,000 has been appropriated for road construction in Nevada for the years of 1920 and 1921 and must be spent by the end of 1921 in order that the whole amount may be available. This means a program next year about three times as large as this year and a still larger one in 1921.

CATTLEMEN DEMAND MARKETING REFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Debate over the question of approving the Kenyon Bill, providing for government regulation of the packing industry, which is now before Congress, was a feature of the meeting of the California Cattlemen's Association, which was recently held in this city. The packing interests were represented at the meeting by Louis Swift and L. D. H. Weld, of Swift & Co., of Chicago. Dwight B. Heard, of Phoenix, Arizona, former president of the National Live-Stock Association, and H. A. Jastro, of Bakersfield, California, spoke for the bill. The discussion resulted in the passage of the following resolution by the marketing committee of the organization:

"Whereas, it is generally recognized that abuses exist in the handling of meat and meat products, and that some regulation should be provided to correct such abuses, therefore, be it resolved, That the California Cattlemen's Association favors such federal government regulation as will free the live-stock producer and the marketing of live stocks and live-stock products from such abuses."

PROTEST AGAINST EXPORT OF WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—The shareholders at the ninth annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company, which is said to be the world's largest concern of that kind, passed a resolution that the export of Canadian wheat in carload lots across the international boundary for sale in the United States be not permitted. The delegates who passed it numbered 300. They represented over 20,000 farmer shareholders of the company, a majority of whom have made complaint at not being allowed to ship across the line.

The motive behind the resolution is that the delegates want the Canadian Wheat Board which has the selling of the wheat crop of Canada in its hands, to make a big success of the work. If farmers were allowed to ship across the line, a large amount of wheat would pass beyond the control of the Wheat Board, which would be handicapped in its work of disposing of the crop on a national scale to foreign countries. The farmers are anxious that the board should be successful because in another resolution they went on record as favoring a permanent system of national selling of the crop instead of through grain operators on grain exchanges.

EQUITABLE TRUST CAPITAL

NEW YORK, New York.—The trustees of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, at a special meeting, recommended to stockholders an increase in capitalization from \$6,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

FURTHER DROP IN EXCHANGE RATES

Believed That Efforts of the Government to Prevent Speculation in Commodities Served as Influence in Situation

NEW YORK, New York.—No new reasons are advanced to explain the collapse of the exchange rates. Failure of the Senate to ratify the Peace Treaty and the virtual deadlock between the Senate and the President are given as the principal influences. This effect has naturally been emphasized by the bolder attitude the Germans have assumed with regard to signing the protocol. Breaking of the armistice and renewal of hostilities would have a disastrous effect on the exchanges of the belligerents, particularly in view of the disinclination of this country either publicly or privately to give financial support to European countries.

In some quarters, however, the view is held that the pressure which the Federal Reserve Board has brought to bear on banks to discourage speculation in commodities has also exerted a decided influence on exchanges. It is said that exporters in past months have accumulated considerable quantities of goods on the other side, which they forwarded on consignment, and managed by means of acceptance. Hereafter, they have had no difficulty in carrying these stocks, as they were able to renew the acceptances, which were rediscounted at federal reserve banks, at rates which netted banks a considerable profit. But refusal of the reserve institution to continue renewing bills which merely promoted speculation in commodities held in Europe has deprived merchants of banking accommodation, and compelled them to sell their supplies abroad. The outcome has been huge offerings of exchange upon a thin market, devoid of any buying power.

While most exchanges have been following a downward course, Swiss exchange has shown remarkable strength. In the last few weeks the discount at which it had been previously quoted has been canceled and a substantial premium of nearly 5 per cent has appeared. The only other European exchange which commands a premium is Spanish exchange, now quoted nearly 3½ per cent above par.

OUTLOOK FOR FRANCE IS MORE HOPEFUL

NEW YORK, New York.—A hopeful view of the French outlook is expressed by Moses Taylor, chairman of the board of directors of the Lackawanna Steel Company, who has just returned from a trip to that country. He is of the opinion that by next spring there will have been a pronounced recovery in the franc exchange, due to an improvement in conditions generally throughout the country. Even at present, it is declared, except in the devastated areas, there is little or no evidence of war and the peasant population is more prosperous than ever before.

Arrangements are being made to plant large crops and with the realization of fair harvests the condition of the country will be much better. A revival of the confidence of the peasants themselves in financial conditions, thereby bringing about the withdrawal of large amounts of hoarded money from hiding, will go far toward restoration of normal trade conditions and the improvement of franc exchange, it is pointed out.

WOOL SCOURING BY DRY PROCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The United States Wool Company, a \$10,000,000 corporation, is to erect a dry process wool cleaning plant in Utah. By the erection of such a plant the cost of transportation of wool from the west to Boston will be reduced, in that the dry cleaning process will separate the grease from the wool. The company expects to scour 30,000,000 pounds annually at the proposed Utah plant.

Information regarding the plans of the company was given by C. B. Stewart, treasurer of the company, to the Utah State Securities Commission, when an application was made to sell a block of stock in the company to Utah residents. The application was granted.

HOW THE RAILROAD DOLLAR IS SPENT

NEW YORK, New York.—The annual report of the Bureau of Railway News & Statistics, Chicago, Illinois, Slason Thompson, director, gives its usual analysis of the purposes to which the railroad dollar, collected from shippers and passengers, is applied. The figures for 1918, compared with those for 1916, are as follows:

THE RAILROAD DOLLAR

Where it went to

1918 1916

Labor 54.06 40.69

Fuel and locomotive supplies 11.11 7.45

Material and supplies 14.40 15.77

Loss and damages 2.02 1.67

Taxes 3.87 4.46

Total expenses 85.46 69.95

Interest 8.74 12.48

Rent of leased lines 2.50 2.96

Betterments 56 1.83

Available for divs, res & surp 2.65 11.78

Total 100.00 100.00

The report says in part:

"The first nine months of 1919 show that there has been no halt in the march of expenses into the territory abounding in deficits, defaults, and receiverships, from which the taxing

power of the United States alone saves its railways today. The other means to save the situation—the power to raise the rates to yield sufficient revenues—the government declines to adopt.

"Another figure in the diagram for 1918 deserves special attention—the 54.06 per cent of gross revenues paid to labor, compared with only 40.69 per cent in 1916. Here is well nigh the entire increase in expenses accounted for by the increase in the percentage distributed to employees. Moreover, this 54.06 per cent is computed on the largest operating revenues in the history of American railways."

HIGHER PRICES FOR AUTOMOBILES

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—It is expected by many that a higher level of automobile prices will prevail by next spring. In fact, some increases are scheduled to be made by January 1, or prior to the New York Automobile Show.

Several prominent companies have already intimated to distributors that an increase would be made within 30 days, probably on the first of the year. The advance is from \$100 to \$250. Higher steel and coal prices are bringing about the increased costs, while a shortage of both is retarding the production in some sections. Such developments only accentuate the tremendous demand that is still raging for both open and closed cars of all classes.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, December 10

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Akron, Ohio.—L. L. Osborne of M. O. Sell Co., Essex.

Bangor, Me.—A. P. Tewksbury of Sawyer Boot & Shoe Co.; United States.

Charleston, S. C.—B. F. McLeod of Drake, Innes & Green; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—S. H. Axman of Selz Schwab & Co.; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—S. O. Barton of McElwain Chicago Co.; Touraine.

Chicago, Ill.—B. E. Richardson of Rothchilds Co.; Copley-Plaza.

Chicago, Ill.—G. C. Sells; United States.

Cleveland, Ohio.—F. J. Prashek; Essex.

Denver, Colo.—L. M. Purcell of L. M. Durbique, Iowa; E. B. Bickenbrock of Bickenbrock & Sons; Lenox.

Huntington, W. Va.—J. E. Norvell and F. B. Bouldin of Norvell Chambers Co.; Essex.

Little Rock, Ark.—S. A. Norton of Norton Berger Co.; United States.

Louisville, Ky.—A. J. Schulten of J. H. Schulten & Co.; Touraine.

Lynchburg, Va.—E. F. Beasley Jr. of Beasley Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Lynchburg, Va.—E. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Lynchburg, Va.—H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Avery.

Montgomery, Ala.—W. E. Pitts of The Pitts Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Nashville, Tenn.—E. W. Richardson and F. B. Morrison; Richardson Murray Dibrill Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Newark, N. J.—L. Berkowitz; United States.

New York City.—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.

New York City.—C. B. Hinman of National Suit & Cloak House; Thorncliffe.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A. Davidson; United States.

Philadelphia, Pa.—L. Goodstadt; United States.

Philadelphia, Pa.—H. M. Paul of Paul Bros.; Touraine.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—B. F. Purviance of Purviance & Blackmore; Adams.

Richmond, Va.—L. S. Strauss of Fleishman & Morris; United States.

Wilmington, N. C.—L. H. Burnett of G. R. French & Sons; Avery.

York, Pa.—D. S. & C. I. Peterman of D. S. Peterman & Son; United States.

York, Pa.—C. W. Wallace of Wallace & Sons; Avery.

LEATHER BUYERS

Leicester, England.—W. C. Everett of John Morton & Son; Touraine.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

PREMIER REDUCES HIS SALARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—One of the first acts of E. D. Drury, Premier of Ontario, since assuming the responsibilities of office, was to reduce his own salary from \$12,000 a year to \$9,000, the reduction dating back to the time his government came into power. Other members of the Cabinet continue to receive \$6,000 each as ministers and an additional \$1,400 as members of the Legislature.

INLAND STEEL COMPANY

CHICAGO, Illinois.—When the Inland Steel Company shall have reincorporated under an Illinois charter, and changed its 300,000 shares of \$100 par into 1,200,000 shares of \$25, it will again change the stock to a new issue of 1,250,000 shares of no par value, retaining in the treasury those shares above the amount required for the exchange.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH JAPAN

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Canadian trade commissioner at Yokohama reports that Japanese imports from Canada in the first six months of 1919 fell off one-third compared with the corresponding period in 1918, owing to decreased exports of paper pulp from Canada, the surplus going to the United States.

BOSTON TREASURER'S REPORT

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The city treasurer's statement for November shows receipts for the city and county account for the 10 months, of \$65,974,379, and expenditures of \$60,151,363. The balance on hand as of November 30 last was \$12,153,158.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CALGARY, Alberta.—The Canadian Pacific Railway is selling a great deal of its land in western Canada to returned soldiers. As a special inducement the company offers a 20 per cent reduction to those who have seen service overseas.

DIVIDENDS

The Carolina Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock.

The New York Central Railroad declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable February 2 to stock of record January 2.

The Exchange Trust Company of Boston declared the quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable January 2 to stock of record December 23.

The Tropical Rubber Company declared the semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on the Class A stock, payable January 2 to stock of record December 10.

The Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable December 31 to stock of record December 24.

The Dayton Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable January 2 to holders of record December 20.

The Apsley Rubber Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 1, 1920, to stock of record December 31, 1919.

The Independent Pneumatic Tool Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent and extra of 5 per cent, payable January 2 to stock of record December 20.

The Massachusetts Trust Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, and an extra dividend of 2 per cent, both payable January 2 to holders of record December 22.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 20 to stock of record December 20.

The Northern Securities Company declared a dividend of 4 per cent, payable January 10 to stock of record December 26. A dividend of 3 per cent was paid on the issue on July 10 last.

The semi-annual dividend of \$3 a share has been declared on the preferred stock of the Eastern Texas Electric Company of Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas, payable January 2 to stock of record December 15.

The F. N. Burt Company, Ltd., declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock and 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 2 to holders of record December 15.

The Shredded Wheat Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common stock and of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, both payable January 1 to holders of record December 20.

The American Typefounders Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common stock and 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, both payable January 15 to holders of record January 10.

The Remington Typewriter Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 a share on the first preferred and the first preferred series "S" stock and \$2 a share on the second preferred stock, payable January 2 to stock of record December 16.

The directors of the Standard Assets Corporation have authorized a cash distribution at the rate of \$125 a share from the liquidation of assets in excess of the authorized capital stock. Beginning December 18 stockholders of record will be entitled to receive payment.

The Mahoning Coal Railroad Company declared the usual semi-annual dividends of \$5 a share on the common stock and of 2½ per cent on the preferred stock. The former is payable February 2 to stock of record January 8. The latter is payable January 2 to stock of record December 22.

The Ashville Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock and the Yadkin River Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock. The dividends are payable January 2 to stock of record December 15.

The directors of the United Shoe Machinery declared the usual quarterly dividends of 50 cents a share on the common stock and 37½ cents a share on the preferred stock, payable January 5 to holders of record December 16. This makes a total of \$3.50 a share, or 16 per cent, declared on the common stock this year.

The Reece Button Hole Sewing Machine Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable January 2 to holders of record December 15. The Reece International and the Reece Folding Machine companies each declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent, both payable on the same date.

ican markets of the internal loans of the allied governments. It is understood that the listing committee of the New York Stock Exchange is in favor of such action, and has informally indicated conditions under which it would entertain such applications from foreign governments.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK, New York.—The earnings of the Detroit United Railway for the nine months compare favorably with last year. The gross increased nearly \$4,000,000, while the net shows a moderate improvement.

The largest gain in earnings is shown during the late months of this year. The surplus after charges for September, of \$280,332, is almost double that of the corresponding month of last year. Based on the nine months' statement, the company is earning at the rate of approximately \$17 a share annually on \$15,000,000 stock, compared with around \$13 last year.

The Detroit United Railway is still operating on a 5-cent fare within the city limits. The increase in earnings power can be absorbed chiefly to the heavy increase in traffic on both interurban and city lines. There were more than 36,000,000 revenue passengers carried on city lines from January 1 to September 30, an increase of 17.94 per cent over the corresponding period of 1918. Interurban traffic this year shows an increase of 34.5 per cent.

The question of a 6-cent fare is still in litigation. The company has been enjoined from putting in effect the higher fare, but it is expected that some agreement will be reached with city officials soon.

HOLLAND PLACES ORDER FOR STEEL

NEW YORK, New York.—The United States Steel Corporation has taken an order for between 15,000 and 18,000 tons of steel rails from the Netherlands Government. Deliveries are to be started within 60 days, shipments being made to the Dutch East Indies.

Considerable importance is attached in the steel trade to the fact that the Steel Corporation successfully competed with many European rail mills for this order.

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Everybody's Book Shop Co. 21-23 West Fifth St. DAYTON, OHIO CHAS. D. MORRIS & CO. Shoes for Men THE STETSON SHOE 23 S. Ludlow, Gibbons Hotel Bldg. DAYTON, OHIO

POSITION OF HUDSON & MANHATTAN ROAD

NEW YORK, New York.—The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad first lien refunding 5 per cent bonds, due February 1, 1937, have receded in price movement lately in common with the general bond market, despite the fact that the company has been materially increasing the equity behind these bonds and also improving its general financial position. They

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

VERY FIRM TONE
IN WOOL MARKET

Contrary to General Anticipations, Bidding at the Auctions Was Quite Excited, Bringing About Further Advances

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston wool market is stronger than ever. Prices show no signs of giving way but, on the contrary, indicate remaining at the extremely high level for some time. This is borne out by the results of the government auctions on Tuesday, when, the first day of the current sales, fine wools realized from 10 to 20 cents a pound more than at the close of the last sales, a month ago. It was generally expected that the bidding this week would be slower, but the results show that just the opposite occurred.

With so many manufacturers in Boston this week, a great deal of wool is expected to move, and high prices are looked for.

Contracting for Next Year

Judging by contracting which is being done for next year's clip, there does not seem much probability of lower prices for the ensuing year. However, there are other factors which could change the outlook between now and then, so it is not entirely safe to anticipate such a strong market for so long. Nevertheless, contracts for next year's clip are being closed in the west at 60 cents a pound on the sheep's back, which is equivalent to \$1.50 clean. This is higher than the price paid last year and this grade of wool is selling now around \$1.80.

The date has been definitely fixed for the English wool auctions in Boston as January 15 and Ford Hall has been engaged for the purpose.

The first consignment of Australian wools was due to arrive yesterday but as nothing has been heard of the vessel, December 20 has now been named as the probable date of arrival.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Satisfactory prices were again realized yesterday at the second wool auction sale of the present series. For the Cape wool, comprising 600,000 pounds, not one lot was withdrawn, all bids being well above the government minimum. Although yesterday's offerings were not of such a high grade as those of Tuesday, the buying was of such an impressive nature that it is evident a dearth exists even for these grades in the wool trade. For the Cape wool, prices ranged from \$1.53 to \$1.06 a pound.

While prices for the South American wool were good, the bidding was not as keen as for the Cape brand. For this grade prices varied from \$1.21 to 88 cents a pound, clean.

The largest buyers were C. J. Webb & Co., Alfred Wolstenholme & Son, Inc., and Joseph Hall & Son.

STOCK MARKET IS
DULL AND IRREGULAR

Although somewhat perfunctory and irregular in tone the New York Stock Market yesterday showed some good net gains for the day. The opening was irregular, and in some cases declines were noted. There were more cross-currents apparent later, and in the afternoon some strength was shown in spots. National Enameling was among the strong features. At the close Bethlehem B showed a net gain of 1½. Crucible 1½, General Motors 5, Mexican Petroleum 2½, Pan-American 1½, Pierce-Arrow 2½, Republic Steel 1½, and Texas Company 1½. The total volume of business was smaller than usual.

The Boston market closed irregular, with mixed price changes.

CANADIAN LUMBER
TRADE AFFECTED

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian lumber trade is being seriously affected by the exchange situation between Canada and Great Britain. A credit of \$50,000,000 for purchase of Canadian lumber was arranged, but the question has now been raised as to whether payment should be made in British or Canadian currency.

In all \$28,000,000 has been expended, part of which was made in contracts with fixed exchange, but on the remainder with the drop in exchange, Canadian shippers are faced with a loss of \$200,000. The subject is being considered by the Canadian Government, and it is expected further credits will be refused until there is guarantee to Canadian shippers against loss from exchange on contracts yet incomplete and those to be arranged.

CHICAGO BOARD

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn—				
December	1.42½	1.44	1.42½	1.43½
January	1.37½	1.38½	1.37	1.37½
May	1.34½	1.35½	1.34	1.34½
July	1.32½	1.33½	1.32	1.32½
Wheat—				
December	.78½	.79	.78½	.79½
May	.80½	.81½	.80½	.81½
July	.76½	.77	.76½	.76½
Port—				
January	25.90	25.90	25.50	25.50
May	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Lard—				
December	22.97	22.80	22.85	22.85
January	22.15	22.00	22.15	22.15

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago Board of Trade will open at 9:20 a. m. and close at noon, beginning today, unless fuel administration orders are modified. Indemnity trading will be permitted from 12:15 to 1 p. m., and there will be no deliveries in the forenoon.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	91½	95½	94	95½
Am Can	54	55	53½	54½
Am Car & Ry	138½	139	137½	138½
Am Inter Corp	108½	108½	107½	107½
Am Loco	94	94½	94	94½
Am Shellers	65½	66	65½	66
Am Sugar	136	138½	136	138½
Am T & T	99½	99½	98½	99½
Am Woolen	123	125	123	125
Anacosta	58½	58½	57½	58
Atchafalpa	85½	85½	84½	85
Atchafalpa	171½	172½	171½	172½
B & O	31½	32	31½	31½
Bald Loco	106½	106½	105	106½
Beth Steel	92½	93½	92½	93½
Butte & Sup	25½	27	24½	27
Can Pacific	137½	137½	135½	136
Central Leach	92½	94½	92	94½
Chandler	117	117	117	117
Corn Products	87½	87½	86½	87½
Crucible Steel	207	210	205	209½
Chi, M & St P	37	37	36½	36½
China	35½	35½	35½	36½
Cuba Cane	52	53	51½	52½
Cuba Cane pfd	87½	87½	87	87
End Johnson	140	140	138½	138½
Flint	41½	41½	41½	41½
Gen Electric	106½	106½	105½	106½
Gen Motors	328	333½	325½	331
Goodrich	81½	81½	81½	81½
Int Paper	72½	73	71½	72½
Inspiration	51	51	50½	51
Int M Mar	49½	49½	48½	49½
Int M Mar pfd	105	105	105	105
Kennecott	28½	29	28½	28½
Max Motor	37½	38	37½	38
Mex Pet	196½	196½	195½	196½
Midvale	49½	49½	49½	49½
Mo Pacific	25½	25½	25	25½
N Y Central	69½	69½	69	69
N Y N H & H	28½	28½	28½	28½
N Y Pacific	80½	81	80½	80½
Pan Am Pet	105½	105	105½	108
Penn	41½	41½	41	41
Pierce-Arrow	76½	79½	75½	78½
Reading	77	77½	76½	77½
Studebaker	105½	107½	106½	107½
Rem Type	87½	91½	87½	91½
Royal Dut N Y	100½	101	99½	100½
Rep I & Steel	104½	106½	103½	105½
Stclair	45½	46½	45½	46½
So Pacific	102	102½	102½	102½
Texas Co	288	290	285	289½
Texas & Pacific	42	42	41½	42
Trans Oil	42½	43½	42½	43½
Union Pac	124½	124½	123½	124½
U S Rubber	124	124½	123½	124½
U S Steel	103½	104	103	103½
U S Smelting	73	73	73	73
Utah Copper	73½	73½	73	73½
Westinghouse	52½	52½	52	52½
Whitely-Over	30	30	29½	30
Worthington	84	85	84	85
Total sales	675,900 shares.			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lb 3½s	99.70	99.70	99.40	99.46
Lb 4s	99.96	99.96	99.86	99.86
Lb 4½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 5s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 5½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 6s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 6½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 7s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 7½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 8s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 8½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 9s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 9½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 10s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 10½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 11s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 11½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 12s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 12½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 13s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 13½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 14s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 14½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 15s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 15½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 16s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 16½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 17s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 17½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 18s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 18½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 19s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 19½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 20s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 20½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 21s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 21½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 22s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 22½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 23s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 23½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 24s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 24½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 25s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 25½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 26s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 26½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 27s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 27½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 28s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 28½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 29s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 29½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 30s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 30½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 31s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 31½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 32s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 32½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 33s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 33½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 34s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 34½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 35s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 35½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 36s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 36½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 37s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 37½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 38s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 38½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 39s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 39½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 40s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 40½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 41s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 41½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 42s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 42½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 43s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 43½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 44s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 44½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 45s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 45½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 46s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 46½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 47s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 47½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 48s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 48½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 49s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 49½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 50s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 50½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 51s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 51½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 52s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 52½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 53s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 53½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 54s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 54½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 55s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 55½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 56s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 56½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 57s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 57½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 58s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 58½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 59s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 59½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 60s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 60½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 61s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 61½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 62s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 62½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 63s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 63½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 64s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 64½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 65s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 65½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 66s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 66½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 67s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 67½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 68s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 68½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 69s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 69½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 70s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 70½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 71s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 71½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 72s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 72½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 73s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 73½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 74s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 74½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 75s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 75½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 76s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 76½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 77s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 77½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 78s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 78½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 79s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 79½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 80s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 80½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 81s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 81½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 82s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 82½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 83s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 83½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 84s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 84½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 85s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 85½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 86s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 86½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 87s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 87½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 88s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 88½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 89s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 89½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 90s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 90½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 91s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 91½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 92s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 92½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 93s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 93½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 94s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 94½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 95s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 95½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 96s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 96½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 97s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 97½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 98s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 98½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 99s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 99½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 100s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 100½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 101s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 101½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 102s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 102½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 103s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 103½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 104s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 104½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 105s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 105½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 106s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 106½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 107s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 107½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 108s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 108½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 109s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 109½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 110s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 110½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 111s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 111½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 112s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 112½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 113s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 113½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 114s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 114½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 115s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 115½s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 116s	99.80	99.80	99.72	99.72
Lb 116½s				

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SCHOOLS

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Modern Business College

SEATTLE, WASH.

EVERY PART OF THE GRAPE IS UTILIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

FAYETTEVILLE, North Carolina—The fact that the scuppernon grape can be no longer utilized for the commercial manufacture of wine is not giving eastern North Carolina grape growers any concern. The scuppernon probably will be cultivated on a larger scale than heretofore. Methods of converting the grapes into a dozen or more commercial products have been so perfected that growers may reap financial rewards not dreamed of a few years ago. By methods now in operation in five large factories in eastern North Carolina every particle of the grape is utilized.

The juice and pulp of the scuppernon are used for making commercial grapefruit, syrup, jellies, and other products. Excellent preserves are made from the hulls. The hulls are also converted into vinegar. The seeds have for sometime been used for chicken feed. When crushed they yield an oil comparable to a good grade of olive oil and equal to the best cotton seed oil. The seed cake is fed to cattle.

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Established 1898

A co-educational school with enrollment of four hundred pupils, one half of whom are women and the other half men. Separate departments for Lower School, Upper School and Junior College.

Emphasis laid on individual character development. Fully accredited by leading colleges and universities. All branches of athletics encouraged. Two large gymnasiums with swimming pool, tennis courts, and other sports.

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LEGAL NOTICE

Office of the Board of Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Boston

We hereby certify that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated and to be voted for in the City of Boston, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1919.

Malenachon W. Burien, Board of Election Commissioners.

Edward P. Murphy, Board of Election Commissioners.

FREDERICK L. BOGAN, 188 Harvard St. HENRY ABRAHAM, Hotel Westminster, Marble St.

For City Council (3 Years)—Vote for Three

DAVID J. BRICKLEY, 290 Temple St. WILLIAM F. MCCARTHY, 12 Paul Gore St. FRANCIS J. W. FORD, 1624 Columbia Road. ROGER F. SCANNED, Jr.

JOHN J. CASSIDY, 700 Huntington Ave. THOMAS J. BALL, 42 Gleason St. THOMAS J. COFFEY, 34 Havre St. EDWARD F. KELLEY, 34 Faxon St. DANIEL J. McDONALD, 41 High St. JAMES A. WATSON, 24 Thornton St. PATRICK H. JENNINGS, 749 Dorchester Ave.

For School Committee (3 Years)—Vote for Two

CHARLES S. O'CONNOR, 825 East Broadway. FRANCIS A. McLAUGHLIN, 12 Athol St. EDWARD J. BOGAN, 188 Harvard St. HENRY ABRAHAM, Hotel Westminster, Marble St.

Mark a cross in the square at the right of your answer.

Shall the consent of the Board be given to the widening of Tremont St. to a uniform width of forty-three feet between curbs by the taking of a portion of Boston Common for said purpose?

YES NO

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WANTED—Lady as office assistant who understands stenography and typewriting. Permanent position. Salary \$20. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—in Brookline, Mass., lady's companion; must be refined, well educated, willing to care for own room. Ad. giving full particulars, 217, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Woman for general housework. Two adults. Six-room apartment. Upper West Side. New York City. K. 25, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—Capable Protestant woman as companion for lady, one willing to do housework. Boston suburb. Write X 65, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Kensington and the Weather

The great day had come at last. Long had Smith Academy looked forward to the time when it would add the final game of the season, with Kensington High, to its long list of victories. Smith Academy had played the strongest teams in the State and had defeated each in turn. The backfield of Smith's football team was the heaviest and best ground gainer. The line was strong and tough and, time and again, had doubled the length of the backfield by its all-enveloping smother. Smith Academy had won its games by strength.

Kensington High, on the other hand, was exactly the reverse. Its team was light. Its backfield was fast, but, handicapped by its lack of weight, did not have the punch. Kensington was playing the last game, as a matter of course. It had been a most unsuccessful year. To date, it had failed to win a victory. The only thing to its credit was two tie games.

The annual contest between the two schools was looked forward to by both student bodies. No matter how weak their own team might be, all the students turned out to witness the contest. The excitement began the day before, when the students of both schools assembled in their respective halls to practice the songs and yells for the morrow, and to cheer each member of the team. One might have supposed that gloom would have prevailed at Kensington High, but not so, as attested by the frenzied racket.

The weather changed overnight and, instead of being bright and snappy as its predecessor, the morning of the great day gave promise of a cold rain or wet snow. Low, eddying clouds scurried across the sky, driven by a heavy wind. The game was to begin at 2 in the afternoon, and by 1 o'clock the students began to fill the wooden stands that entirely surrounded the field. At 1:50 there was hardly a seat left. The students of the two schools faced each other. At five minutes to 2, Smith's team appeared on the gridiron, followed by that of Kensington High. Immediately the cheer leaders of both schools raised their megaphones to their lips and called for a cheer for the team. Like thunder, the two schools belted their cheers into each other's faces.

Kensington won the toss and elected to kick off. Dick Thompson, the Kensington fullback, raised a small mound of earth on the 40-yard line and carefully placed the ball on it. The referee blew the whistle and Dick, with a running kick, sent the ball far down into Smith's territory. The wind was with Kensington and the ball went to the 50-yard line. A Smith man was under it, and got away with a flying start, bringing it to the 40-yard line before finally being downed by three Kensington players. Smith tried a blow at the center, the heavy backfield plowing a way before them. This brought them to Kensington's 47-yard line and first down. Once more the quarterback called for a plunge through center, and, like a sledgehammer, the Smith backfield crushed their opponents, hurling them in all directions like so many tinpins. Bit by bit, Smith battered Kensington down the field. On the 15-yard line the quarterback barked out the signals: "18-2-6-9-shift-3!" Zigzagging in a crisscross, the fullback wriggled his way through the struggling boys; now clasped by desperate arms, but ripping them off, he stumbled on. Four Kensington players detached themselves from the struggling mass and lunged themselves headlong on the man with the ball. He crumpled under their combined force and dropped it. The ball rolled to the 4-yard mark, where it was pounced upon by a frantic Kensington player. Kensington was able to gain but five yards in three plays, and Dick Thompson dropped back to punt. He booted the ball high in the air. The wind caught it and took it along, dropping it far behind the players on Smith's 31-yard line.

A Smith man picked it up, but was downed almost on the spot. Once more the march began down the field. Smith using its splendid line plunging machine. Kensington fought desperately, but the huge backfield waded through with the Kensington players clinging to their sides, stopping only when the man with the ball stumbled and fell over the forms of boys who hurled themselves in the way. Fortune once more smiled on Kensington, for a heavy penalty on the third down rendered Smith unable to make their distance. A neat forward pass gained 20 yards and another gained 15 more, bringing the ball to the 50-yard mark; but, once more attempting the same play, it was intercepted by Smith's quarterback, who ran it back 26 yards before being downed. An end run by Smith's left halfback brought the ball to Kensington's 4-yard line. Here the quarter ended and the team changed goals. In the next play, Smith took the ball across the line for a touchdown. A mighty roar rent the air from the Smith Academy section, followed by a louder one as a goal was kicked. Two more touchdowns were made by Smith before the quarter ended.

As the two teams left the field to receive final instructions for the last half of the struggle, a steady rain began to fall. The spectators huddled up beneath the welcome shelter afforded by the roofs of the stands. The field, already cut up pretty badly by the two teams, began to turn to a soft, oozy mud. Fifteen minutes later, when the players appeared on the field, signs of miniature lakes could be seen. On the benches the substitutes drew their blankets about them and huddled close, to keep off as much of the rain as possible.

Kensington was desperate; the score was 21 to 0 against them. Smith Academy kicked off. A Kensington player juggled the slippery ball for a

moment on his 29-yard line and then started to race up the field. Here and there he dodged through the broken field, now eluding a slipping Smith player, and now dashing straight ahead. Once he slipped, fell down, rolled out of the grasp of one of his opponents, and struggled to his feet. This was the last obstacle. Straight ahead he raced. The stands were on their feet yelling, roaring, stamping, beating each other on the back, laughing and even weeping with joy. Fairly between the posts he placed the ball and, a moment later, the goal was kicked. Kensington kicked off once more, but after the first few tries the Smith eleven, its heavy backfield slipping and sliding and getting away with bad starts, made little headway and were forced to punt. A Kensington player caught it on his own 40-yard line and rushed 20 yards before being downed.

Kensington now began to try a forward passing game. Smith was unable to stop its opponent's classy aerial attack. The Kensington ends, slipping around Smith's sliding men, tore off long gains. The rain continued to fall heavily and the field grew worse and worse. Just before the whistle blew for the end of the third quarter, Kensington covered the remaining 17 yards that separated them from their opponents' goal line by a speedy end run that would have been smothered on a dry field. The goal was kicked and the score was 14 to 21. The Smith eleven began to grow alarmed as they saw their lead dwindling away, defeated not by Kensington but by the weather, and their coach sent in light men to stop the speedy ducks.

The fourth quarter witnessed a furious struggle. The field was torn to pieces by the fighting teams. The light men in the Smith eleven were the material needed. The ball seewaved back and forth in the middle of the field, neither side able to gain. With two minutes of play left and the ball in Kensington's hands for first down on the 50-yard line, the players held a moment's conference and then scurried back to their places.

"9-10-52-3-7-8-5" grunted the quarterback, through clenched teeth. It was the signal for a lateral pass, which was to mark the last desperate effort. The left halfback received the ball, passed it, just as he himself was being tackled, to the right halfback, who in turn passed it to the fullback that had run to the right. Down the field raced the fullback, the Smith players endeavoring vainly to cut him off. At last he fell across the line. Then, hurriedly, the goal was kicked. Before the ball could be put in play again, the final whistle blew. Pandemonium reigned among the Kensington High supporters. Gone was any thought of the weather. Out in the field they danced. The unbelievable had happened. Kensington and the weather had tied Smith Academy, 21-21.

A Long Railway Journey

"Go to bed, Tom; go to bed, Tom; go to bed, go to bed, go to bed, Tom."

This was the last sentence that the E. I. S. R. train seemed to be repeating, as it sped along the lines at its most express speed. At least, it seemed so to Mary, for these words fitted in exactly with the rhythm and beat of the wheels.

The letters E. I. S. R. stand for the East Indian State Railway, and Mary was a little girl fresh from England, traveling on the E. I. S. R. for the first time in her life.

She had come out to India with her parents during the cold weather, and had, up to the present, spent all her time in the plains. But, now that the hot weather had begun to make itself felt, she had been packed off to boarding school in the hills.

This train was helping to carry her, and 53 other little girls of about her own age, away from a hot, uncomfortable, hot plains, up and up and up into a little town, tucked snugly away in one of the folds of the Himalaya Mountains.

As she stood at the window of the carriage, with the breeze blowing refreshingly over her face, and her eyes peering into the blackness of the night, she thought of that journey in all its tenses, past, present, and future, and where she would find her destination. There was a peculiarly deliberate about the train. It had stopped at every station or stopping place, under pretext of drinking water, or taking on board some lanky Bengali youth who happened to be wanting a lift a little way up the line. And then it had stopped again, to deposit him at his destination.

But then, this was a passenger school train, as distinct from the mail train. The thing that struck Mary about these casual passengers was the fact that they were not hampered with luggage, as European travelers always are. All their worldly possessions seemed to be compactly and neatly packed into a little white wash-bundle, which was balanced with great skill on their heads.

For hours the train had raced past golden paddy (rice) fields, mustard fields, resplendent in their blazing gowns of bright yellow, past dholes (lambdri men) solemnly reducing to tatters some unfortunate clothing against the stones of a little wayside tank (pond), and past naked little native children playing marbles in the road, or staring blankly at the train as it made its way, on and on, always through the flattest of flat land. There wasn't a suspicion of a hill, not even of an ant hill, anywhere, and Mary had begun to wonder if she would ever reach the mountains. But she had to learn to be patient, for the mountains were still many, many miles away.

At about 7 o'clock the sun had gone down with a flop, and plunged the world into darkness. There was no nice twilight. This untimely darkness



"Tomorrow dine with me"

The City Rat and the Country Rat

A city rat, one night,
Did, with a civil stoop,
A country rat invite
To end a turtle soup.

Upon a turkey carpet
They found the table spread,
And sure I need not harp it
How well the fellows fed.

The entertainment was
A truly noble one;
But some unlucky cause
Disturb'd it when begun.

It was a slight rat-tat,
That put their joys to rout;
Out ran the city rat;
His guest, too, scamper'd out.

Our rats but fairly quit,
The fearful knocking ceased.
"Return we," cried the cit,
"To finish there our feast."

"No," said the rustic rat;
"Tomorrow dine with me.
I'm not offended at
Your feast so grand and free,
"For I've no fare resembling;
But then I eat at leisure,
And would not swap for pleasure
So mix'd with fear and trembling."
—From a translation of La Fontaine's fable.

Tom Trot, a Man of Law

Who was that over in the field, lying down in the tall grass? It was Boy Blue Meadow and it might be Boy Blue, even if he were in the grass whistling. Instead of under a haystack fast asleep; only Boy Blue would probably have used his horn to make music.

Marjorie had made so many pleasant friendships in Mother Goose Land, that she was always glad to find herself within its borders for a little while, and quite ready to meet new or old acquaintances. She began to walk toward this person, to find out who it might be, so she was soon within hailing distance.

"Ho-ho!" she called, using her hands for a megaphone.
"Ho-ho!" came back the reply.
"Come over here."
Marjorie wondered a little that she received this summons, but hastened to answer it. When she came to the part of the meadow from which the voice had sounded, she saw a man in a green suit almost the exact color of the grass on which he was lying, looking up at the sky.

"I'm Tom Trot, a man of law," said he; "excuse me for not getting up and running over to greet you. For I'm happy to see you."
"That is quite all right," answered Marjorie. "I suppose you were thinking and I don't want to interrupt you. I can wait until you are finished, so you need not bother about me any more than if I were not here at all."
"You are a thoughtful girl, Marjorie," declared Mr. Tom Trot. "There are, indeed, times when we know it is better to just think in silence and let nothing interrupt us. Just look at the sky, Marjorie."

Marjorie looked up at the superb white clouds on the deep turquoise sky, with the golden beams of the sun directly overhead. She began to grasp its beauty and to think.

Tom Trot was the first to break the

silence: "You do not wonder now that I called you right here, instead of coming to you?"

"No, and I see your reason," said Marjorie slowly; "that is, I see part of your reason for it. I have seldom seen such a beautiful sky, though Mother and I often watch the sunset."

"Then you understand a truly beautiful thing in nature," said Tom. "Now let's talk a little together." He jumped up quickly.

"I wish you would tell me something," admitted Marjorie; "something about yourself, if I may ask so soon."

Tom laughed. "It's about selling something, isn't it?"

"How did you know?" asked Marjorie.

"Because most persons have heard about my selling, and never can think why I am called a man of law."

"Yes, I have heard about your selling," agreed Marjorie; "something like this:

"Tom Trot, a man of law,
Sold his bed and lay on straw,
Sold his straw and lay on grass,
To buy his wife a looking-glass."

"I did the selling just as you have heard," declared Tom Trot, "and I think I did a good thing. I sold my bed for a whole barrel of straw. 'Oh! I like to play in a big barn, where there is lots of hay!' exclaimed Marjorie. 'I never guessed that you got so much hay for your bed.'"

"I call myself a man of law, because I follow certain laws," continued Tom, "and one of my laws is to exchange a good article for anything that is really better. My bed was quite handsome, a four-poster of solid mahogany; but I saw that a barrel of straw would better please my wife. We got the barn with the hay, in exchange for the bed, and so secured a home of our own. Did you ever hear of people using a barn for a house?"

"I don't know that I ever did," replied Marjorie; "but I don't doubt that they have and I think it would be great sport. It isn't much bother to make your bed, when you lay on straw, is it? I wish that I could see your barn home."

"You remember that I sold my straw and lay on grass, to buy my wife a looking-glass."

"I wonder what kind of a glass it may be," said Marjorie. "It must be very beautiful. But I think that you like to lie on grass, for here I found you and you pointed out the wonderful sky."

"You shall see the glass and Mrs. Tom Trot, too," answered Tom. "Come."

Tom walked on tiptoe across the meadow and Marjorie followed his example. She wondered whether the woodland path might lead past the old house of the Dear Lady Who Lived in a Shoe, and whether she might meet Bo-Peep or Mary or any of her other friends. But it must have been a path in Mother Goose Land in which she had never traveled before, for in all its delights she did not recognize any places.

They emerged from the wood, after a time, and climbed a pretty hill where goldenrod and wild asters grew in abundance.

"Can't we stop and gather some flowers?" asked Marjorie, breaking the silence which she had kept during the rather long walk.

"Not just now, Marjorie," answered Tom; "perhaps we may on the way back, but, first, you shall see Mrs. Trot and her glass."

"Is she quite near?" asked Marjorie,

as they reached the very top of the hill.

"Quite near," said Tom. "Can you see her glass?" He smiled. Tom's smile assured Marjorie that the glass was somewhere to be seen, and she began to look down on the ground near her feet. She looked in front and behind her, to the right and to the left. It was not there. Then she began to look at things farther away, and she saw a lovely little lake dwelling, like a great drop of dew in the green below. She turned to Tom and was about to speak of the lake, when she saw that his eyes were on it and he was waving his hand toward it.

A thought then occurred to Marjorie, and she exclaimed: "Oh! Tom! the lake is your glass. You exchanged your barn and straw for this mirror of nature."

"Right," agreed Tom. "I exchanged my barn and straw for this little jewel of a lake and the land surrounding it. Is not my law a good one, to exchange a good thing for a better?"

"Yes, your law is a good one," answered Marjorie, "and you do well to call yourself a man of law."

"I think that is Mrs. Trot now, coming around a bend of the lake in a boat," Tom started to run toward the lake, but he seemed to go so fast that Marjorie lost sight of him. She tried to run faster, but the lake went farther and farther back, the faster she ran, and she could no longer see the boat in which Mrs. Trot was.

You may have guessed why these odd things began to happen, for Marjorie was awaking from her dream of Mother Goose Land.

The Lion and the Puppy

Once upon a time there was a large and beautiful lion who lived in a circus; but, though he was so large and so beautiful, he was bored. His keeper used to talk to him and try to coax him to take an interest in things, but the lion would not take any trouble to rouse himself, and his would-be trainer found that nothing could induce him to learn any tricks.

One day, though, when the keeper went to take him his food as usual, he never noticed that his little puppy was close at his heels. And, when he put the lion's dinner down, the puppy rushed into the cage, trotted straight up to the lion, and proceeded to eat his dinner. The keeper supposed the lion would probably think it extraordinary impertinent of the puppy, as Mr. Lion was used to being treated with the greatest deference, owing to his dignified position as king of beasts; but not a bit of it, he seemed delighted, and began "to sit up and take notice" for the first time! In fact, he even went so far as to push a bone toward the puppy, taking care to do so gently with his huge paw.

The puppy, on the other hand, was quite unaware that this was an unusual piece of condescension, on the lion's part, as, of course, being very young, indeed, he had never even heard of kings; and it would certainly never have occurred to him that they should be treated with more respect than anyone else. So, when he had finished the puppy, feeling thoroughly at home, proceeded to walk all round the cage, sniffing everywhere to see what sort of a house this might be.

In the middle of his tour of inspection, he suddenly discovered that the lion was lying down. This was altogether too much for the puppy; he promptly dashed up to him and scrambled on to the lion's back, then he ran along and began playing with his beautiful mane. It certainly was a wonderfully fascinating mane, long and shaggy, and the puppy evidently thought he had never found any toy quite so delightful.

Then, finally, after some time, he scrambled down again, snuggled himself up against his new playmate, curled himself into a fluffy little round ball, and went to sleep. The keeper, who was watching the lion, was a little startled to see the puppy so close to the lion's back, but he was not alarmed, and he took not the slightest notice, but just went on going to sleep. And the lion lay quite still, as though afraid to stir in case he should disturb his little friend. So, after that, the two lived together in the lion's cage.

The trainer gave up trying to teach the lion tricks, as he found people much preferred to see this ridiculously matched couple playing together; or, when their dinner was brought, every one found it much more entertaining to watch the lion being made to wait till the little dog was satisfied. Then, when he was quite finished, he generously gave the lion permission to have his.

Once some people told the keeper they thought it wasn't kind to the little dog to let him live with the lion. They thought he ought to go about the world and live out of doors like other little dogs. However, when the keeper tried it, he found it didn't answer at all, as neither of them was happy; and as for the lion, he was so lonely that he wouldn't eat anything. He seemed so miserable that they quickly brought his little playmate back to him; so, after that, the two friends were left in peace, as happy as the day was long and a pleasure to every one who saw them.

Mother Puts the Window Up

Mother puts the window up
And lets the sea wind blow
My yellow curtain round and round
And lightly to and fro.

Mother puts the candle out
And lets the moonbeams creep.
In softly winding, silver lines
That draw me down to sleep.

Fireside Hours

Pen Painting

"Well! Wonders never do cease, I am sure," exclaimed the visitor, gazing appreciatively at a little fire screen, perched happily at the top of a slender post, and proudly displaying, under the protective glass, what appeared to be a most exquisitely worked design of ivory white upon a black drop. "I never thought you cared for embroidery."

"No more I do," replied her young friend. "That's merely pen painting." "Alas! many great writers and masters teach us that imitation, or to use their long word, simulation, is bad art, and would, perhaps, say that painting should be painting, and that needlework is a craft by itself; but, like this young person, some of us prefer pens and paints to needles and twigs. So for these a 'Fireside Hour' on pen painting may be useful; and, while we are learning, we may hope that the great ones may have decided that it shall be the 'exception which proves the rule.'"

And so to work. First, the outfit: a few oils or water colors—oils for preference, for on suitable materials they do not spoil by washing—English and French pen nibs, palette and palette knife, special medium, and a box of pen painting powder. To this we must add an old table knife, a drawing board and its satellite pins, and carbons and tracing paper, and don't forget a piece of "rag."

If painting on thin materials, such as gauze, chiffon and muslin, white blotting paper should be fixed between the material and the drawing board; for these fabrics, the design to be traced must be placed underneath and lightly outlined with a pencil, while, for opaque ones, such as silk and linen, it may be transferred by means of a tracing placed over carbon paper.

To begin: we squeeze out a good quantity of white paint and mix it carefully with the pen powder, in the proportion of one part powder to two parts of paint. It should become quite smooth, like thick cream, and not too moist. This forms the foundation from which all the other colors are made, tinting it by adding flecks of color, and mixing well with a palette knife, while, at the last moment before using, you should drop a minute amount of the medium on to the color.

We will suppose a stiff lily, severely set upon a straight stalk, disporting two blunted leaves, is traced upon a trial piece of linen. For fun, the lily shall be orange, the leaves dull blue and green, and the stalk brown, so that we can play about with a variety of shades.

Mix little heaps of oranges and yellows upon the foundation of white, not forgetting the drops of medium. Range these, by means of a palette knife, along the surface of your old knife which you should hold in your left hand, and, when the orange part is finished, replace by the greens and browns.

Now with the French nib, mounted on its holder, pick up the paint from the knife by rolling it round the nib, and place upon the material with a pen stroke. Start with the point of the lily, which of course should be lightest, and work your strokes beside and into one another like stitches, always being careful to have enough paint upon the pen, so that it works off on the material a little raised. Practice will soon enable you to shade your work just as you do in embroidery, and to make the pen strokes to go in different directions like satin stitch, long and short stitch, and chain stitch, and these pen stitches must dovetail into one another like embroidery ones. It is much easier to do than it sounds, but, of course, a pattern piece of pen work, which can be procured from any artist's color shop, is a great help.

For fine designs and delicate tracings or small leaves, apply the paint in small blobs with an English pen, while "brosette" designs and flowers like roses are worked with satin pens and from the center, following the direction of the "petals." Where a rather flat surface is required, as in ribbons, lay the paint on in a sort of long and short stitch, and thin stalks are best picked out with the back of the pen in fine strokes. "Chain stitch" is the most effective of all, demanding a little practice, and the knack is to have a moderately full pen and press well, so as to obtain the divided look. This "stitch" or "stroke" should be perfected by doing lines of it, as, once mastered, it is the foundation of some of the best pen painting work.

Gold or bronze is applied by first painting the design yellow, then taking a little special gold luster or bronze powder and dusting it lightly over the yellow, after which, blow softly upon it, and the design will stand out gilded or bronzed. This looks regal alone or as a mixture of bronzes and golds, and gives a more artistic result than in combination with other colors. Pen painting can be applied to vellum, leather, wood, and pottery.

The Longest Word

According to Bailey's dictionary, the longest word in the English language is honorificabilitudinitatibus, which has 22 letters. But, in "Love's Labor's Lost," Act IV, Scene 1, the same word, meaning honorableness, occurs in an even longer form—honorificabilitudinitatibus.

These words are now obsolete and are only met with in old plays. The longest words likely to occur, in the ordinary course, are disproportionableness and incomprehensibilities, both of which contain 21 letters.

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Henry James, Lowell, and the Tennysons

To speak of James Russell Lowell's influence as above all complicating on any scene to the interest of which he contributed may superficially seem a perverse appreciation of it; and yet in the light of that truth only do I recover the full sense of his value, his interest, the moving moral of his London adventure—to find myself already bumping so straight against which gives me, I confess, a sufficiently portentous shake. He comes in, as it were, by a force not to be denied, as soon as I look at him again—as soon as I find him, for instance, on the doorstep in Eaton Place at the hour of my, too, approaching it for luncheon as he had just done. There he is, with the whole question of him, at once before me, and literally superimposed by that fact on any minor essence. I quake, positively, with the apprehension of the commemorative dance he may lead me; but for the moment, just here, I steady myself with an effort and go in with him to his having the Laureate's personal acquaintance, by every symptom, and rather to my surprise, all to make.

Mrs. Tennyson's luncheon table was an open feast, with places for possible when not assured guests; and no one but the American Minister, scarce more than just installed, and his extremely attached compatriot sat down at first with our gracious hostess. The board considerably stretched, and after it had been indicated to Lowell that he had best sit at the end near the window, where the Bard would presently join him, I remained, near our hostess, separated from him for some little time by an unpeopled waste. Hallam came in all genially and auspiciously, yet only to brush us with his blessing and say he was lunching elsewhere, and my wonder meanwhile hung about the representative of my country, who, though partaking of offered food, appeared doomed to disconnection from us. I may say at once that my wonder was always unable not to hang about this admired and cherished friend when other persons, especially of the eminent order, were concerned in the scene. The case was quite other for the unshared relation, or when it was shared by one or other of three or four of our common friends who had the gift of determining happily the pitch of ease; suspense, not to say anxiety, as to the possible turn or drift of the affair quite dropped—I rested then, we alike rested, I ever felt, in a golden confidence.

Yes, delightful I shall undertake finding it, and perhaps even making it, to read J. R. L.'s exposure back into its light; which I in fact see begin to shine for me more deeply during those very minutes of our wait for our distinguished host, and even the several that followed the latter's arrival and

his seating himself opposite the unknown guest, whose identity he had failed to grasp. Nothing, exactly, could have made dear Lowell more "my" Lowell, as I have presumed to figure him, than the stretch of uncertainty so supervening and which, in its form of silence, at first completely unbroken between the two poets, rap-

What Is Most Notable Are the Portraits

After referring in words of praise to the Widener Memorial Library, at Harvard University, Robert Shackleton, in his "Book of Boston," declares that it is "a natural transition from

boats are busy clearing the course. Now there is a cheer of admiration. Cambridge dashes out, swings round, and takes her place at the bridge.

Another shout. Oxford sweeps majestically out and takes her place by Cambridge. Away go the police-galleys, away go all the London club-boats, at ten miles an hour down the

ester or happier, or, in other things, wiser.

Scaliger. I do not know whether it would materially.

Montaigne. I should be an egregious fool then to care about it. Our disputes on controverted points have filled the country with missionaries and cut-throats. Both parties have shown a disposition to turn this comfortable old house of mine into a fortress. If I had inclined to either, the other would have done it. Come walk about it with me.

Scaliger. A most spacious kitchen! Montaigne. Look up!

Scaliger. You have twenty or more fitches of bacon hanging there.

Montaigne. And if I had been a doctor or a captain, I should have had a cobweb and predestination in the place of them.

Scaliger. Upon my word, M. de Montaigne, this gallery is an interesting one.

Montaigne. . . . Is not the gallery rather cold after the kitchen? We must go through it to get into the court where I keep my tame rabbits; the castle is hard by: come along, come along.

Scaliger. Permit me to look a little at those banners. Some of them are old indeed.

Montaigne. Upon my word, I blush to think I never took notice how they are tattered. I have no fewer than three women in the house, and in a summer's evening, only two hours long, the worst of these rags might have been darned across.

Scaliger. You would not have done it surely!

Montaigne. I am not over-thrifty; the women might have been better employed. It is as well as it is then; ay?

Scaliger. I think so.

Montaigne. So be it.

Scaliger. They remind me of my own family, we being descended from the great Cane della Scala, Prince of Verona, and from the House of Hapsburg, as you must have heard from my father.

Montaigne. What signifies it to the world whether the great Cane was tied to his grandmother or not? As for the House of Hapsburg, if you could put together as many such houses as would make up a city larger than Cairo, they would not be worth his study, or a sheet of paper on the table of it.—From Landor's "Imaginary Conversations."

Satin Sails in a Crimson Dawn

Satin sails in a crimson dawn
Over the silky silver sea;
Purple veils of the dark withdrawn;
Heavens of pearl and porphyry;
Purple and white in the morning light
Over the water the town we knew,
In tiny state, like a willow-plateau,
Shone, and behind it the hills were blue.

There, we remembered, the shadows

All day long like dreams in the night;
There, in the meadows of dim blue grass,
Crimson daisies are ringed with white;
There the roses flutter their petals,
Over the meadows they take their flight;
There the moth that sleepily settles
Turns to a flower in the warm soft light. . . .

—From "The Flower of Old Japan," by Alfred Noyes.

Milton's Exquisite Phraseology

It has too often been imagined that the exquisite phraseology of the poet Milton is the result of a divine affluence rather than of laborious care, and even Charles Lamb said he thought of Milton's "Lycidas" as of a full-grown beauty, "springing up with all its parts about," until he was confronted with the actual manuscript of the poem, and had the proof before him of the alterations and corrections that the author had deemed it necessary to make in order that the finished work might be as perfect as possible. . . . A commonplace book of Milton's which has been preserved, and reproduced in facsimile, gives us a good idea of the work of this period. It contains notes and extracts from no fewer than eighty authors, in five languages, chiefly on historical subjects, and proves the great variety of reading in which the student was indulging himself. He was not only reading the usually accepted classic authors, but was studying also Greek, Italian, and French history, Rabbinical literature in its native Hebrew, and was working at Syriac in order to have certain historical literature in that language clear before him. It was during these five years that he laid up that store of scholarship upon which, by the aid of his marvelous memory, he was able to draw so amply in the later years of his life.—George C. Williamson.

The Tax of Idleness

It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one-tenth part of their time, to be employed in its service. But idleness taxes many of us much more, if we reckon all that is spent in absolute sloth, or in doing nothing; with that which is spent in idle employments or amusements that amount to nothing. Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears; while the used key is always bright, as Boor Richard says.—Franklin.

An Inspiration

An inspiration is a joy forever, a possession as solid as a landed estate, a fortune which we can never exhaust and which gives us year by year a revenue of pleasurable activity.—R. L. Stevenson.

One Infinite Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world has been using the word "infinite," as applied to God, in a loose and careless fashion throughout history, and has plainly suffered the consequences of its laxness. A dictionary gives as the meaning of this term: first, unlimited, unbounded, without limit in power, all-embracing; second, indefinite, indeterminate, vague. In these definitions, and the necessary conclusions that go with them, is found the issue facing men today. Is God to be considered as unlimited, eternal, all-power, or is He to be thought of as indefinite and vague? To have an indefinite God, a vague, unknown God, is to have no God at all. And to those who worship thus, Christian Science says, in the words of Paul to the Athenians: "I found an altar with this inscription, TO THE UNKNOWN GOD. Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you."

Christians apply the word infinite to God, and by that they think of Him as the Supreme Being, as all-embracing, omnipotent. But they generally stop at that point, and do not abide by the logical consequences that must necessarily follow if God is infinite, measureless. These natural consequences, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, brings out with simple directness on page 469 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," in these words: "We can have but one Mind, if that one is infinite."

It is impossible to say that God is infinite and then to believe that He sends sickness, death, and sin. Death is an element of destruction. Whatever knows and so includes an element of death would eventually suffer annihilation, and could not be eternal. So, God, being infinite and everlasting, cannot apprehend or include dissolution or sickness. He does not know them, and does not send them. James declares the same thing when he says: "Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter?" Can a cause that is sweet, good, bring forth an effect that is bitter, evil? The divine Mind cannot originate and so contain destruction and remain indestructible, immeasurable, and forever the same. It is this doctrine that God is infinite but is also the source of disease and trouble which has blocked all the efforts of mortals to overcome evil. Likewise it is impossible to say that Deity is limitless and then immediately to admit that there is another power called Satan. Such an admission is illogical and an impossibility. God, good, cannot be the sum-total of power if there exists even an iota of entity besides Him. What, then, is sin, death, disease, or Satan? Mrs. Eddy asks and answers the question, when she writes, on page 249 of Science and Health: "Either there is no omnipotence, or omnipotence is the only power. God is the infinite, and infinity never began, will never end, and includes nothing unlike God. Whence then is soulless matter?" So this Science does not merely apply the word infinite to God and halt there. It first proves that God is infinite, in the primary and only real meaning of that term, and then rejoices in the results that must flow from His totality of being. If is Principle, Mind, consciousness, and there is no other existence. Principle, God, is the source of all existence, but this allness is good, and Mrs. Eddy sets this forth, on page 367 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "If God is infinite good, He knows nothing but good; if He did know aught else, He would not be infinite. Infinite Mind knows nothing beyond Himself or Himself."

God is either without bounds, all there is, and all power, or He is finite, lacking at some points in might, and sharing authority. There can be no middle ground. Men have thought of Deity and His infinity from the standpoint of their own puny human measuring rod. The human finds it difficult to conceive of anything unbounded. He finds it easier to fashion the absolute after the finite things he knows. He believes there is smoother progress when he thinks of God as Love, as the word love is understood by mortals, than in knowing Him as Principle, divine Love. Like the fearsome sailors with Columbus on the Atlantic, who dreaded going beyond the bounds of their little seas, the multitude through the ages have shrunk back from logic in their religion, their understanding of God. No matter how scientifically a man may work things out in his worldly pursuits, in mathematics, astronomy, and so on, he immediately allows himself to be swallowed up in untenable inferences when he begins to think of God. It makes no difference to him if the premise he states requires a very well-defined and unyielding conclusion, he turns his back upon it.

As a result of all this, men have built up a man-made divinity, or allowed a few chosen leaders to join in council and promulgate such a Deity, establishing at the same time a system of priests, ministers, or other worldly mediators and substitutes, to carry on their worship for them. This has been followed by the rigid adhering of great bodies of people to what a handful of men determined should be the correct conception of Spirit. It was almost coincident with the adoption of the first Christian creed in 325 A. D. that the healing of the sinful and the sick, and the raising of the dead, demonstrated by the primitive Christians, practically disappeared. And this result was bound to follow, for the attempt to confine the immeasurable within the limits of

what that creed required adherents to believe, could only bring formalism, narrowness and finite concepts. So there began to grow up other gods than the one boundless Mind. Men began to turn again to superstition, medicine, and human forgivers of sin for help, instead of to God, the one Principle. But in 1846 Mrs. Eddy discovered divine Science. It demands that men shall abide by the full and definite meaning of the word infinite, when using it in relation to God, who is proved to be all that really exists.

Hail, Freedom

Her one hand seals with gold
The portals of night's fold,
Her other the broad gates of dawn
Unbars;
O'er silent wastes of snows,
Crowning her lofty brows,
Gleams high her diadem of northern
stars;
While, clothed in garlands of warm
flowers,
Round Freedom's feet the South her
wealth of beauty showers.

Sweet is the toil of peace,
Sweet is the year's increase.

To loyal men who live by Freedom's
laws;

And in war's fierce alarms
God gives stout hearts and arms

To freemen sworn to save a right-
ful cause.

Fear none, trust God, maintain the
right.

And triumph in unbroken Union's
might.

Welded in war's hot flame,
Forged on the hearth of fame,

The sacred Constitution was or-
dained;

Tried in the fire of time,
Tempered in woes sublime.

An age was passed and left it yet
unstrained.

God grant its glories still may shine,
While ages fade, forgotten, in time's
slow decline!

—Francis Marion Crawford.

The Ring-Ousel

The migrant ring-ousel builds year after year in a granite quarry, and I have often heard him there. It is a solitary, forgotten place and he knows it better than most people. . . . His song differs from the lute-like music of his kinsfolk, the blackbird and thrush. It is thinner, colder, more elfin—the pure tinkle of a mountain brook. With some birds you feel that they like you to listen to them; not so the shy ring-ousel. One pays something in time and patience for his song, and values it the more.—Eden Philpotts.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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idly took on for me monstrous proportions. I conversed with my gentle neighbor during what seemed an eternity—really by hearing, as the minutes sped, all that Tennyson didn't say to Lowell and all that Lowell wouldn't on any such compulsion as that say to Tennyson. I like, however, to hang again upon the hush—for the sweetness of the relief of its break by the fine Tennysonian growl. I had never dreamed, no, of a growling Tennyson—I had too utterly otherwise fantasticated; but no line of Locksley Hall rolled out as I was to happen soon after to hear it, could have been sweeter than the interrogative sound of, "Do you know anything about Lowell?" launched on the chance across the table and crowned at once by Mrs. Tennyson's anxious quaver: "Why, my dear, this is Mr. Lowell!"

The clearance took place successfully enough, and the incident, I am quite aware, seems to shrink with it; in spite of which I still cherish the reduced reminiscence for its connections: so far as my vision of Lowell was concerned they began at that moment so to multiply. A belated guest or two more came in, and I wish I could for my modesty's sake refer to this circumstance alone the fact that nothing more of the occasion survives for me save the intense but restricted glow of certain instants, in another room, to which we had adjourned. . . . and where my alarmed sense of the Bard's restriction to giving what he had as a bard only because under a single turn of his hand a vision of quite general munificence. Incredibly, inconceivably, he had read—and not only read but admired, and not only admired but understandingly referred; referred, time and some accident aiding, the appreciated object, a short tale I had lately put forth, to its actually present author, who could scarce believe his ears on hearing the thing superlatively commended; pronounced, that is, by the illustrious speaker, more to his taste than no matter what other like attempt.

Nothing would induce me to disclose the title of the piece, which has little to do with the matter; my point is but in its having on the spot been matter of pure romance to me that I was there and positively so addressed. For it was a solution, the happiest in the world, and from which I at once extracted enormous pleasure: my relation to whatever had bewildered me simply became perfect: the author of "In Memoriam" had "liked" my own twenty pages, and his doing so was a gaze of his grace in which I felt, I should rest forever—in which I have in fact rested to this hour. My own basis of liking—such a blessed superposition of all worrings and wonderings!—was accordingly established, and has met every demand made of it.—From "The Middle Years," by Henry James.

Friendship

A friend whom you have been gaining your whole life, you ought not to be displeased with in a moment. A stone is many years becoming a ruby; take care that you do not destroy it in an instant against another stone.—Saadi.

the most beautiful of the buildings of Harvard to that which is furthest from beauty—the great Memorial Hall, which was put up some half a century ago as if to be a notable example of that bad period when scarcely anything of beauty was built. But although the building itself is unbecomingly, the idea that caused it to be built was nobly beautiful for it was erected as a memorial to the men of Harvard who gave their lives for their country in the Civil War. And much of the interior is of striking effect."

"One end of the building is given over to a great college dining hall, imposing and lofty-roofed, and so reminding of the dining hall of Christ Church at Oxford as clearly to show that it must have been inspired by that noble hall, although it is without the wealth of finished beauty that the Oxford hall presents."

"But what is most notable here are the portraits, which extend around the great hall in lines of grave dignity; most of the paintings are by the best of the early American artists, and are priceless in that they bring down to posterity the appearance of the great men of the past, while at the same time the greater number are notable achievements of art as well."

"Here is Thomas Hancock, worthy uncle of the patriotic and famous John; a painting by Copley, made in 1766. Hancock is standing on a floor of tessellated marble, and is gorgeous in showy clothing, and coat of bottle-green velvet, with ruffles at his wrists and ornate buckles on his shoes. And here is a fine Washington, by Trumbull, a portrait given to Harvard. . . . And here is a John Adams by Copley; an Adams quite unknown to Boston—for he is represented in full court dress. . . . And here, too, is a painting understood to be a Benjamin Franklin, sent from England by Franklin himself as a gift for his brother; but it does not at all meet the usual ideas of Franklin's appearance, as it shows him quite a youngish man with curly hair and bishop-like sleeves."

"That the hall is rather dark adds materially to the general impressiveness, but does not make it a better medium for the display of old-time paintings; and besides, most of these paintings are skied on the lofty wall."

An Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race

Putney Bridge at half an hour before high tide; thirteen or fourteen steamers; five or six thousand boats, and fifteen or twenty thousand spectators. This is the morning of the great University race, about which every member of the two great Universities, and a very large section of the general public, have been fingering and talking for a month or so.

The bridge is black, the lawns are black, every balcony and window in the town is black; the steamers are black with a swarming, eager multitude. Now the crowd surges to and fro, and there is a cheer. The men are getting into their boats. The police-

course. Now the course is clear, and there is almost a silence.

Then a wild hub-bub. . . . The boats are off. . . . then the thirteen steamers come roaring on after them, and their wake is alive once more with boats.

Everywhere a roar and a rushing to and fro. . . . Ahead Hammersmith Bridge, hanging like a black bar, covered with people as with a swarm of bees. As an eye-piece to the picture, two solitary flying boats, and the flashing oars, working with the rapidity and regularity of a steam-engine.

"Who's in front?" is asked by a thousand mouths; and who can tell? We shall see soon. Hammersmith Bridge is stretching across the water not a hundred yards in front of the boats. For one half-second a light shadow crosses the Oxford boat, and then it is out into the sunlight beyond. Another second the same shadow crosses the Cambridge boat. Oxford is ahead. . . .

Well, we shall know all about it soon, for here is Barnes Bridge. Again the shadow goes over the Oxford boat, and then one, two, three, four seconds before the Cambridge men pass beneath it. Oxford is winning! There is a shout from the people at Barnes. . . . Cambridge has made a furious rush, and drawn nearly up to Oxford; but it is useless. Oxford leaves rowing, and Cambridge rows ten strokes before they are level. Oxford has won!—From "Ravenshoe," by Henry Kingsley.

Joseph Scaliger and Montaigne

Montaigne. What could have brought you, M. de l'Escaie, to visit the old man of the mountain, other than a good heart? Oh, how delighted and charmed I am to hear you speak such excellent Gascon. You rise early, I see: you must have risen with the sun, to be here at this hour; it is a stout half-hour's walk from the brook. . . .

Scaliger. This, I perceive, is the antechamber to your library: here are your everyday books.

Montaigne. Faith! I have no other. These are plenty, methinks; is not that your opinion?

Scaliger. You have great resources within yourself, and therefore can do with fewer.

Montaigne. Why, how many now do you think here may be?

Scaliger. I did not believe at first that there could be above fourscore. Montaigne. Well! are fourscore few—are we talking of peas and beans?

Scaliger. I and my father (put together) have written well-nigh as many.

Montaigne. Ah! to write them is quite another thing; but one reads books without a spur, or even a pat from our Lady Vanity. . . .

Scaliger. M. de Montaigne, have you ever studied the doctrine of predestination?

Montaigne. I should not understand it, if I had; and I would not break through an old fence merely to get into a cavern. I would not give a fig or a fig-leaf to know the truth of it, as far as any man can teach it me. Would it make me hon-

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Treaty as Labor's Bill of Rights

Was the Peace Treaty provision for an international labor standard a principal reason why the United States Senate failed to ratify? Samuel Gompers says it was. At a luncheon, a day or two ago, he told the overseas delegates to the recent International Labor Conference, in Washington, that there were two reasons for the failure. The only one he mentioned, besides the Labor provision, was the hope of partisan political advantage. As to partisanship, opinions will, of course, differ on that score, and as to the Labor standard, there may be even more room for difference, though probably it will be readily conceded that the forces of treaty defeat in the Upper Chamber include the reactionary element of the membership. And that element, no doubt, would be the one bent on defeating concessions to Labor, so far as any element might be considered to have such an object definitely in view.

Whatever the fact may prove to be on this point, the statement by Mr. Gompers has served to direct attention to the possibilities of the Peace Treaty as producing industrial peace and harmony in a world that has heretofore been torn by industrial unrest. Up to the present, the Labor sections of the great document negotiated at Paris have come in for far less discussion in print or in public assembly than the political provisions. Naturally the political possibilities made the prior claim on popular attention, and people have been primarily concerned, so far, in figuring out how the League of Nations covenant would affect the various national governments. Yet the League idea, operating politically, will unite the nations no more definitely in the effort to avoid war than in the purpose to ameliorate those conditions of labor which workers, generally, protest as unjust. That very universal peace which is made the prime object of Part I of the Treaty, embodying the League of Nations covenant, is predicated upon the social justice that is the object of Part XIII of the Treaty, providing for the permanent international organization of Labor. As the League of Nations part binds the nations to the promotion of open, just, and honorable relations with one another as nations, so the Labor part binds them to permanent organized effort to promote the physical, moral, and intellectual well-being of industrial wage-earners. As the former part promises a new age of international political co-operation, so the latter, for the first time in history, promises international cooperation to raise the standard of life everywhere. This is no small matter. It constitutes a mighty purpose. In it, no less than in the once neglected provision for the League of Nations, is the idealism which always, in world management, must run the gantlet of worldly-wise materialism and practicalness. And in the Labor provisions, as in the League provisions, is presented the miracle of ideals made practical.

If Americans have realized that the Peace Treaty, as dealt with in the United States Senate, involved provisions so important to those concerned in industry, they must have appreciated the fact that the ratification of the Treaty will have a meaning for those in control, as well as for the wage earners. Yet one may doubt whether the magnitude of the Treaty's promise with respect to Labor has been everywhere duly appreciated. That the framers knew what it meant is, however, perfectly clear. To them it was nothing less than the great transition from the absolutism of the employing class to the sovereignty of Labor. They recognized the transition as inevitable, but they conceived themselves as beneficially exercising their option as to choice of ways. Instead of the way that must be strewn with violence and insurrection, they took the equally speedy course that promised to avoid clashes and blows. In short, as Mr. Vandervelde, the leading Belgian member of the Commission of Conference, put it, when conditions offered the choice of the Russian or the English method of accomplishing the inevitable revolution, they chose the English method, in the hope "that, if the working class has been one of the decisive elements in winning the war, it will receive its just reward the moment peace is made."

It is significant, therefore, that the Labor provisions not only establish an international body, representative of the governments, the employers, and the wage-earners, to effect a betterment in working conditions and wages everywhere, but also include what might well be described as an industrial Bill of Rights. This declaration, establishing certain agreements as to views on cardinal points of industrial procedure, gives a general direction to Labor effort under the Treaty without undertaking to be complete or final. That the world, through this Treaty, has been led to accept the views of the workers on these cardinal points, is a tremendous achievement. For among the contentions hereby internationally agreed upon as right are these: That Labor should not be regarded as a commodity; that the eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week are standard; that there shall be one day of rest, preferably Sunday, in each week; that child labor shall be abolished, and continuing education for young workers assured; that men and women shall receive equal pay for equal work; that industrial betterments shall be enforced by proper inspection, in which women as well as men shall take part; that wages shall be sufficient to maintain a reasonable standard of living, as this is understood in each time and country, and that employed as well as employers have the right of association for all lawful purposes.

No one knows better than Mr. Gompers the difficulty involved in providing an international organization capable of bringing the ideas here championed into actual effect in all the varying climates and conditions, and amongst all the divergent sorts of workers, that must be included in the industrial world. No one should know better than he how skillfully the Labor provisions worked

toward their purpose, assuring joint international action on these matters while leaving federal states, like the United States of America, free to decide for themselves as to the exact course of action within their precincts. That there was, therefore, no need for the United States Senate to "Americanize" the Labor provisions, Mr. Gompers was well assured.

Glasgow and the Housing Question

IN THE great city of Glasgow, Scotland is certainly giving a splendid lead in the matter of dealing with one of the most urgent questions of the hour, throughout the three kingdoms, namely, the housing question. It is a question in which, for many years past, Glasgow has been peculiarly interested and peculiarly progressive. Thus, during the war, as the housing problem steadily grew in urgency, and those people who thought at all on the subject already foresaw the condition of shortage which would obtain unless the situation were drastically dealt with, it was Glasgow which was forever sitting on the government doorstep, bearing some plan for coping with the situation.

As far back as 1915, the Glasgow Labor Party was insisting that the State must advance money for the purpose of building houses; that it should be cheap money, in fact, free from interest altogether; and that the municipalities should administer it. Then, about a year later, the Glasgow Corporation, by a large majority, gave its approval to a proposal to ask the government to set aside a sum of not less than £20,000,000 to send to local authorities and other agencies in aid of building. And so, today, with the National Housing Bill only a few months in force, it is not surprising to find that Glasgow has taken, and is taking, advantage of it to the very uttermost. How energetically this is being done was recently shown in the Housing Exhibition, which was organized by the exhibition committee of the corporation.

Now, the average man in search of a house might be inclined to look with distrust on a building exhibition. Inquiries, exhibitions, meetings, and so forth, seem hitherto to have formed a veritable bottomless pit, into which, where the question of housing was concerned, all the rivers of energy have been turned. But Glasgow did not hold its housing exhibition until such an exhibition could serve to emphasize, not something that was going to be done, but something that was actually being done. At the opening of the exhibition, the Lord Provost was able to point to the fact that the first installment of the committee's scheme at Garngad, a suburb of Glasgow, had been nearly completed. The ninety-two houses there would, he said, be ready for occupancy almost at once; whilst the committee had already received approval from the necessary authority for the laying out of over 350 acres, on which it was proposed to erect some 3500 houses.

The main object of the exhibition was, perhaps, to show how great things could be done if the builder had the courage to depart from the stereotyped, and to be ever on the lookout for new ideas and new means to old ends. Indeed, the committee seems determined to encourage originality to the uttermost, and has allocated a sum of £4000 to be awarded in prizes for the most useful proposals on a wide variety of subjects connected with the question. Glasgow, indeed, seems fully to recognize the fact that housing really is a matter for the community; that a man's house, and how he builds it and where, concern many people besides himself; and that a house is much too essential a need to be left to the discretion of the speculative builder.

The College and the High School

WITH all the discussion that has taken place in the United States during recent years concerning the demands made by the college upon the high school, little change seems to have been brought about, and evidently no unity of opinion has been reached as to what should be done. But at least it appears that attention, by some of those engaged in educational work, is being more than ever concentrated on the question of the most generally beneficial, as well as just, relations between the college and the secondary school, and certainly agitation is in the air.

Protests have recently been made through well-known publications, for instance, against the congestion of subjects which seems to be made necessary by the present required number of units, examinations in which must all be taken during the last two years of the student's high school course. A very considerable element in the membership of the National Council of Teachers of English, especially the workers in the west, advocates breaking away from the college domination which so largely determines what shall be taught in high schools. This western section of the membership is attempting to convince or, as some say, awaken, eastern teachers as to the desirability of such a departure. It will be satisfactory to many to know that the Mathematical Association of America has a committee at work on plans for more effective courses in high school mathematics, and it will at any rate interest a large number to find that these plans are going forward with little or no regard to the demands of the college. Eastern educators have, however, given no little attention to this question in the past.

In the larger cities the high school work is, in most cases, so systematized that the students can specialize in various ways. But in the great majority of localities the high school provides no such extensive facilities. In these smaller institutions the centering of attention on the group of pupils aiming at college is, of course, natural, and, under the present system, perhaps largely necessary. Even so, many of the graduates are obliged to attend a private preparatory school, or to be tutored, before they can gain admission to college. And college professors declare that a very considerable proportion of their students are badly handicapped during the first two years in college, because of poor preparation. So, since the college faculties regard the situation in this way, there seems to be little prospect of the colleges lessening their demands upon the high schools.

Much consideration of the difficulties often encountered in taking, or attempting, the step from high school to college has convinced many educators and others,

apparently with good reason, that a rearrangement of the educational system is the sensible and most practicable remedy. A most interesting experiment of this sort is now being made in Cincinnati, Ohio. It is commonly admitted that under the present arrangement there is a rather marked break between the grammar school period and the high school period, that to a large proportion of the pupils the bridging of this gap appears academically formidable, and that to many it so proves. The prospect also presents to the boys and girls a strong temptation to drop out of school at the end of the grammar period, and to this temptation far too many yield. In Cincinnati the conclusion seems to have been reached that it would be better, both for those who intend to take a college course and for those who do not, to arrange the periods of secondary schooling so as to devote what are now generally the last two years in grammar school largely to high school studies, affording practically six years instead of four of high school work. This plan, it is thought, and it seems reasonable to believe, will both furnish the additional time deemed urgently necessary for completing the studies required by the colleges, and, by making the grammar and high school programs overlap, so to speak, furnish a continuous and smoother path for the pupils into and through the high school.

Developing the Wireless

THE same energy that extended the usefulness of the wireless telegraph in the United States during the war is bound to bring about its still further extension in times of peace. What is needed here, as in aviation, is the understanding that the necessity for broader commerce and communication generally is possibly even greater than the war exigencies. When the war seemed the activity of all existence itself, development had to be rapid. Today, likewise, commerce, in its broadest meaning, is even more the essence of all constructive living. Thus the development of such agencies as the wireless is absolutely required for business. To the discoverer of possibilities there can be no limit. There may be some discussion of apparent difficulties by such bodies as the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Institute of Radio Engineers; but there is no stopping at even such obstacles as the amount of available "space in the ether."

As with the aviators, there has seemed among many of the boys who chose the radio service during the war a reluctance to continue with this kind of work, now that they have returned to civil life. But this is probably only a temporary reaction. All that wider knowledge and freedom from the trammels of the past which they have gained is sure to give an immense impetus to the development of the wireless, not only by inventions and discoveries among themselves, but, through the influence of their practical experience, among the research men in the laboratories. Training of this sort in the army has meant the bringing out of qualities of thoroughness and discernment which will be valuable in every branch of activity. So it will not be surprising to find many a returned aviator using his broader experience for radio development, and the returned radio man his in aviation. The very interchange of activity will mean much.

Of course, it is ridiculous to think that the "space in the ether" can ever be too full of wireless messages. Even though the next immediate enlargement of the scope of the radio service may be merely from five first-class transmitting stations capable of trans-oceanic communication to about twelve, undoubtedly when these latter are all used to their full capacity, and long before that, new discoveries will open even more the way to endless possibility. The world is entitled to the benefit of constantly quicker and less impeded communication. Exploration of the air, in connection with both aviation and radio activity, means for all a better understanding of the full nature of geography, of time and place, and of the realm of mathematics. There can no longer be any really distant or unknown places on the earth. Certainly the enthusiastic development of the wireless must help very greatly in proving that there is no end to immediate knowledge and well-ordered activity.

The Country Schoolmaster

THE country schoolmaster is a very ubiquitous person. Wherever one may go, up and down the world, provided it be in a land where there is the smallest desire to learn anything, some trace of him is sure to be found. In English-speaking countries he is, of course, an institution, and this is especially the case in England. For, like many other "institutions" in England, the country schoolmaster possesses a long history and an honorable one. In all the centuries that intervened between the Council of Constantinople, in 381 A.D., a council which enjoined that the clergy everywhere should "gladly receive and kindly teach such little ones as desired to learn," down to the day, within the last fifty years, that elementary education was made compulsory, the country schoolmaster has never for long been wholly absent. There were always "little ones" that desired to learn, and there was always somehow, somewhere, some one to teach them. Now it was a chantry priest, now a village clerk, and now some poor scholar, who would teach the "childarne to write and rede, cast accounts and learn the accidence."

As to the attitude of the people toward the country schoolmaster, it has always been much the same. Is it not the great Dr. Johnson, himself, a schoolmaster, who remarks somewhere, "What reverence is there in the word 'scholar'?" So the people of town or country, but especially of the country, whilst they have kept their schoolmasters poor, and often led them a sorry life enough, have, in their heart of hearts, had reverence. Sometimes grudging, often quite spontaneous, for the man who could "teach scholars." The country schoolmaster has ever been something of a leader, something of a counselor, something of a final court of appeal.

Today, in spite of the changes that new systems are bringing about, he steadily holds his own as all three, and many other things besides. For the country schoolmaster is, almost before everything else, a man of the

countryside. He will figure amongst the prize winners at the local flower show for the finest potatoes, or the finest dish of early plums; and again he will be famed, maybe, far and near for his honey. Then he will certainly be a great "promoter." He is almost sure to be secretary to the flower show, and if inquiry is made, it will certainly be found that he has been intimately connected with the founding of the village club, and is intimately connected with its management. On great local occasions, he is ever to the fore. No village celebration but concludes with cheers for the schoolmaster, along with other local worthies. And then, in the long winter evenings, when he is not conducting the local choral society, or taking a hand in the local chess club, he is teaching an "evening class."

When the great war broke out, the schoolmaster was amongst the first to volunteer for service. He went to the war by the thousand, eagerly welcomed by those who had taken his measure justly, for, as that well-known authority Sir James Yoxall has said of him, "A teacher's habit of authority made him ever a natural leader in a tight corner." Today, when he is back again, he has just one special grievance. It is a very old one, and, hitherto, he has borne it with a strange patience. He has always been paid, not the most, but generally the very least that was possible, and he is coming to think, and to say, that it is about time such a state of things was changed. Those who know the country schoolmaster best are most inclined to agree with him.

Notes and Comments

THERE is a French professor for whom Bohemia feels the warmest regard. To the great names of Masaryk, Kramarz, Benes, and Stefanik, she adds that of Ernest Denis. It was in 1871 that Denis' imagination and gratitude were kindled at the action of Bohemia, herself chained to Austria, who lifted her voice in protest against the seizure of Alsace and Lorraine. Denis went straight to Prague and became a student of Tzsch ideals. The value of his enthusiasm was seen when, at the beginning of the war, he started his "Revue Tchèque," in which he sturdily supported the cause of Bohemia and discussed the problems of Central Europe with an acumen which compelled attention. Thus Bohemia reaped the reward of her generous initiative, many years before, in support of the rights of Denis' defeated country.

ONE engaging in the ardent present-day sport of seeking out the worst line in modern free verse should not overlook "Hesperia," which purports to be "An American National Poem." Take, for instance, the lines in the fourth section of this epic:

Though on a public mission, Williams needs
Must meet his own expenses. This he did
By teaching languages, Greek, Latin, Hebrew,
With French and Dutch.

It is hardly to be expected that a poet of Rhode Island can "meet his own expenses" by the writing of such lines of vers libre, any more than the multitudes of the eighteenth century could meet theirs by turning out banal couplets.

IT is reported that the Labor Mayor-Elect of a London borough, Mr. George Lansbury, has refused to wear the cocked hat and official robes. He will not, however, discard his chain, since this insignia serves the same utilitarian purpose as the identification disc. This decision to break with a time-honored precedent is apparently due to a consensus of opinion among Labor councilors rather than to any strong prejudice on the part of Mr. Lansbury himself. The idea underlying this objection to gorgeous medieval garments is that the mayoral office stands for public service, not for the aggrandizement of personality. Whether the citizens of the borough in question will applaud this departure remains to be seen. The dress is undeniably an anachronism.

THOSE Americans who are genuinely interested in the history and culture of ancient Greece will be genuinely interested also in what Professor Gilbert Murray has found to say about the future of the United States. The Oxford professor has done much to make Greek art and literature vivid and understandable to modern readers; but just now, instead of looking into the past, he looks into the present and the future, and sees in the American adoption of prohibition a "mighty fact" by virtue of which the United States "opens a new era in men's history." A commentator on Professor Murray's dictum says that "as he found Greece the progenitor and leader of the world out of the barbarism of humanity in the Stone Age, so he places America, or rather the United States of America, as the leader of the future world, when man shall everywhere have finally abandoned drink." Incidentally it is significant that this was said to a British audience, at Manchester, in a campaign now being conducted by the World League Against Alcoholism, and methodically covering all parts of the United Kingdom.

MOVED thereto by the announcement of a performance of "L'Italiana in Algeria" by the Metropolitan Opera Company, a New York critic "looked up" earlier performances in that city and recalled forgotten places of musical entertainment. Rossini wrote opera-bouffe, in 1813, for the amusement of Venice; and nineteen years later the adventure of Isabella, shipwrecked on the coast of Algeria, was first sung and acted in New York. It is interesting to know that the Richmond Hill Garden stood where Aaron Burr had formerly lived, and that the stage of the small Garden Theater was held for a while by the first Italian opera company organized in New York; Mr. Lorenzo da Ponte, music teacher and Italian bookseller, who helped to organize it, had been a friend and librettist of Mozart. Then Isabella and the Bey appeared no more in New York till 1844, when there used to be a Palm's Opera House, and Mme. Cinti Damoreau walked its boards in this "rarely heard work" of Rossini; and it was not heard again till it was sung at the Academy of Music in 1858. No wonder its next announcement, sixty-one years later, led to some rustling of the pages of New York musical history.